

World Cup draw announced

MADRID, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — The draw for the World Cup soccer tournament involving 24 national teams, was made in Madrid today as follows:

- Group 1 - Italy, Poland, Peru, Cameroon.
- Group 2 - West Germany, Algeria, Chile, Austria.
- Group 3 - Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, El Salvador.
- Group 4 - England, France, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait.
- Group 5 - Spain, Honduras, Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland.
- Group 6 - Brazil, Soviet Union, Scotland, New Zealand.

Two teams from each of the six groups will qualify for the second stage of the tournament, which will consist of four groups of three teams each.

The four winners of those groups will contest the semifinals, with the final in Madrid July 11. Related story on page 6

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز - صحيفة سياسية مستقلة - مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Israelis arrest 5 Arab youths

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Israeli occupation authorities are reported to have arrested five youths from Arraba in the occupied territories and accused them of instigating the inhabitants against the Israeli engineered Village Leagues and the so-called autonomy rule. Citizens arriving here from the occupied West Bank said that the youths, all students from Arraba in the Jenin district, were Ahmad Arbad, Nasser Abdul Hamid, Riad Attary and Abbas Abdul Rahim. It said that 15 other students, also from Arraba, have been deprived of the right of sitting for the Tawjili examinations for similar charges. The Israelis have also ordered inhabitants from Arraba between 15 and 50 years of age to be present at the Israeli military governor's headquarters in Jenin between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. for a period of a week, the reports said.

Volume 7, Number 1862

AMMAN, SUNDAY JANUARY 17, 1982 — RABIA AWWAL 21, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Kuwaiti minister visits Baghdad

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (R) — Kuwaiti Minister for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein arrived in Baghdad today for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Arab and international developments, the Iraqi News Agency reported. Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein was quoted as saying he would also convey a message from Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, the emir of Kuwait. In Beirut, the Ash-Sharq newspaper quoted Kuwaiti sources as saying opposition in the Iraqi press to Syrian mediation in the Gulf war did not reflect the real Iraqi attitude. Ash-Sharq today quoted Kuwaiti diplomatic sources as saying Kuwaiti officials had expressed the wish that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad should join Kuwait in an effort to stop the 16 month war.

Saudi Arabia receives F-15s

BAHRAIN, Jan. 16 (R) — Saudi Arabia said today it had received the first batch of 62 F-15 fighters ordered from the United States. A defence ministry statement, carried by the Saudi Press Agency, said Saudi pilots flew the planes from the United States. It did not give the number of jets received. Saudi Arabia ordered the planes nearly four years ago, but last year asked for extra fuel tanks and missiles to improve their fire-power and range. It was not clear whether the planes delivered today were equipped with the accessories. The extra equipment was part of an \$8.5 billion deal, including five AWACS radar planes, approved by the U.S. Senate last October in the face of strong opposition by Israel.

Solution to Palestine problem urged

ABU DHABI, Jan. 16 (R) — U.S. Senator Charles Percy said today there would no peace in the Middle East until the Palestinians had a homeland and their grievances had been rectified. He also told reporters that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords, which have been rejected by most Arab countries and the Palestinians, would bring comprehensive peace to the Middle East. Mr. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "there will be no peace in the Middle East until we have rectification of the just grievances of the Palestinian people. A homeland must be created." He was speaking in Abu Dhabi before leaving for Qatar to continue a Middle East tour.

UAE urges Japanese vote

ABU DHABI, Jan. 16 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) asked Japan today to support Arab demands for United Nations sanctions against Israel after the Israeli's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the emirates news agency said. It said the request was made during talks between a visiting senior official of the Japanese foreign ministry and officials of the UAE, which is a major oil exporter to Japan. Japan is a member of the U.N. Security Council, which is debating the Golan issue. The emirates have made a similar request to Zaire, another U.N. Security Council member.

Afghans leave for Libyan talks

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 16 (R) — An Afghan government delegation left Kabul for Libya today for talks on economic cooperation between the two countries. Radio Kabul reported. The radio said the delegation had gone at the invitation of the Libyan government. It was led by the state planning committee's first deputy, Dr. Merajuddin Pakiawai.

Klibi warns of Israeli attack with U.S. help

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Arab League Secretary-General Chaddi Klibi said today he expected Israel "with U.S. support" to launch a military offensive against the Arabs. Mr. Klibi, now on an Arab tour, was speaking to reporters following a meeting with Bahrain Emir Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa.

Mr. Klibi also said that U.S.-Arab relations were "in danger." He attributed this to "America's unqualified support of Israeli policy and U.S. thwarting of effective sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights."

"We still hope however that amicable relations will grow and develop between the Arab peoples and the American people," he added.

Mr. Klibi's comments came as Arab newspapers continued to blast U.S. Mideast policy and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's just-concluded talks in Egypt and Israel.

Arafat says Haig aware of Israeli plans to attack

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat charged today U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was informed of alleged Israeli plans to attack Palestinian strongholds in South Lebanon, according to a PLO-controlled newspaper.

"The aim of Alexander Haig's meetings with Israeli military off-

icials who had in their possession maps of southern Lebanon is to launch a large-scale military operation against the south," Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying by the Palestine Revolution newspaper. Mr. Arafat was speaking last night at a rally marking the 64th birthday of late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser at the Arab University in West Beirut.

Haig: Last stage coming

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Egypt and Israel may finally be ready to enter the last stage of negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy," says Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Speaking to reporters during a flight back from Israel last night, Mr. Haig said that both sides know each other's differences on the autonomy issue and that it is now time to make a serious effort to reconcile them.

Asked whether he thought the two nations are ready, Mr. Haig said, "I think so."

China criticises U.S. policies

PEKING, Jan. 16 (R) — China accused the United States today of increasing Soviet influence in the Middle East by refusing to tackle the Palestinian question directly. The New China News Agency (NCNA) said that though the Reagan administration had con-

demned the Israeli annexation of the occupied Golan Heights, it had opposed United Nations sanctions against Israel.

"It was precisely because of the U.S. bias and abetting that Israel made arrogant provocations one after another since April last year,"

GCC has defence plans for Iran

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies have readied contingency plans for countering any hostile moves from Iran, the secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) said today. "Arab sta-

tes in the Gulf are worried about several bad possibilities that emanate from Iran, but we have made preparations for all eventualities," Sheikh Abdullah Bishara said in an interview with the Qatar newspaper Al Raya.

Weather hampers recovery work on crashed Boeing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R) — Freezing temperatures, fog and ice hampered efforts today to raise the tail section containing the flight deck and cockpit voice recorders of the Boeing 737 which crashed into the Potomac River here on Wednesday.

Seventy-eight people died when the Air Florida plane plunged into the river after colliding with the 14th Street bridge seconds after taking off from Washington National Airport.

The flight recorders are vital for the probe into the first major air crash in the United States for more than two years. They should show what the crew were saying at takeoff, the speed of the plane and the point it left the ground.

Divers were also searching for 57 bodies still trapped about eight metres below the surface of the river. Only 17 of the 74 victims

from the plane have been found, along with four people killed on the bridge when their cars were hit by the aircraft.

Five passengers in the plane survived the crash. Recovery work has been going slowly because of large chunks of ice floating in the river and poor visibility under the surface, police said.

They said divers could only see about 30 cm in front of them in the murky water while a temperature of zero centigrade limited the time they could work in the river.

"The aircraft is fairly well broken up," Francis McAdams of the National Transportation Safety Board said yesterday.

Several small pieces of the jet have been recovered, along with the left wing.

Investigators appeared to be focusing on the possibility that ice on the wings and body of the air-

Sudan denies Libyan claim, asserts Numeiri is fine

CAIRO, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Senior Sudanese officials today asserted President Jaafar Numeiri is fine, was not shot at as claimed by the Libyan news agency, and they also denied reports of mutiny in the army ranks.

Mr. Salah Labib, assistant to presidential spokesman Bahaa Idris, told the Associated Press in a telephone conversation from Cairo that the Libyan report was "a malicious attempt to depict unrest in Sudan."

"The president is fine, in good health and the situation in the capital is calm," he said. "There is no

mutiny in the army. If there were we would not have been able to speak on the telephone to start with."

The official and another high ranking presidency source said Gen. Numeiri had earlier today received the credentials of the new ambassadors of India and Romania to Sudan. They said the Romanian envoy had delivered a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu inviting Gen. Numeiri for an official visit. The Sudanese president accepted the invitation and a date is to be fixed later.



His Majesty King Hussein chats with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday before the King's departure for Baghdad (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Joint Soviet-Syrian statement condemns U.S.-Israel alliance

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union and Syria have denounced the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance as "a dangerous element" with far-reaching repercussions, according to a joint communique issued tonight in both Moscow and Damascus.

The communique was released at the end of a two-day official visit to Moscow by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam which ended yesterday.

"The two parties reviewed the Israeli aggressions against the

Arab Nation and condemned the Israeli-American schemes aiming at imposing American hegemony in the Middle East and at encouraging expansion at the expense of the Arabs," the communique said.

It added: "They consider the strategic agreement between the U.S. and Israel as a dangerous element the repercussions of which go beyond the Middle East."

The communique also criticised "U.S. interference in the domestic

affairs of other nations," and added that "the two parties express their satisfaction as to the development of the Syrian-Soviet relations, especially in the military field."

Mr. Khaddam, immediately upon his arrival in Damascus last night, briefed Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on the results of his talks. He said Soviet and Syrian views over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights were "identical."

Increased U.S. participation could help talks, Shamir says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (R) — Increased American participation is needed if negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy" are to have a chance of success, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today.

Interviewed on Israel Radio, Mr. Shamir said: "The growing participation of the U.S. could perhaps revive the negotiations and give them greater strength."

"It is very important to us that the U.S. should be a strong, permanent and consistent partner to the peace process between Israel and Egypt," he said.

He added that the United States shared the Israeli view that it had a major role to play in the autonomy negotiations.

Mr. Shamir also said that, without the active support and participation of the United States, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would not exist today.

Mr. Shamir hinted that Israel would not make concessions in the autonomy talks, which have been going on intermittently since June 1979 without achieving significant progress.

"There is a chance to reach an agreement but this depends to a great extent on the position of the other side—Egypt," he added.

Egypt 'to continue autonomy' talks

BELGRADE, Jan. 16 (R) — Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali said today his country would continue negotiations with Israel and the United States on Palestinian "autonomy" until a practical alternative emerged.

Mr. Ghali told a press conference at the end of a four-day visit to Yugoslavia that Egypt was "open to any kind of new initiative, any new action in favour of peace in the Middle East."

He said Egypt has supported all previous proposals, including the latest Saudi Arabian initiative.

Asked whether he saw any realistic possibility of progress in the tripartite talks, he replied: "As long as no other practical alternative exists, it is essential to continue to negotiate, even if the chances of success are limited."

"As long as we believe there is no other alternative, no other initiative, we will continue to negotiate," he said.

Mr. Ghali had two rounds of talks, which he described as extremely frank, with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovc and handed a letter from President Hosni Mubarak to Yugoslav President Srdje Krizhgar.

Yugoslavia has strongly opposed the Camp David accords on which the tripartite talks on Palestinian autonomy were based.

Finns vote to choose Kekkonen's successor

HELSINKI, Jan. 16 (R) — Finns vote tomorrow and Monday for the electoral college that will choose their next president, amid assurances the country will stick to its official policy of neutrality and friendship with the neighbouring Soviet Union.

Opinion polls indicate the country's biggest party, the Social Democrats, may win 130 places in the 301-member college. Its candidate, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, is favourite to win when the college names its choice on Jan. 26.

The identity of the eventual successor to Dr. Urho Kekkonen, president since 1956, may remain a mystery until then.

The college will have a completely free hand under the country's constitution and could, in

King visits Iraq on first leg of Gulf tour

BAGHDAD, Jan. 16 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here today for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The talks will cover the Arab situation and ways of bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation. The King is also expected to pay visits to other Arab Gulf countries lasting for several days.

The visit is in the course of consultations between the two leaders to achieve coordination of national stands aimed at serving higher Arab interests.

The King is accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The King and the accompanying delegation were seen off at Queen Alia International Airport upon departure by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, cabinet members and senior officials.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent. A royal decree was also issued appointing Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister.

Hussein opens hangar at Queen Alia Airport

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein opened at the Queen Alia International Airport today a maintenance hangar to be used by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

The project, carried out by Austrian firm Voest Alpine under a turnkey contract, cost JD 5.4 million. The three-section hangar can accommodate three jumbo-sized planes, or five smaller ones, for maintenance. The hangar's design won first prize in the category of outstanding steel structures, awarded by the Jury of the European Award Scheme for 1981.

After the opening ceremony, King Hussein inspected the airport's passenger lounge, still under construction. He also inspected the airport's south terminal, and attended a reception at the VIP lounge.

Attending the ceremony were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, Director-General of Civil Aviation Department Sharif Ghazi Rakan Nasser, Ministry of Transport Under-Secretary Hassem Al Taher and Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour.

According to Mr. Taher, the airport will be handed over to the Civil Aviation Department by the beginning of August, and will be operational by the end of 1982. King Hussein had earlier planted a tree seedling along the airport's southern service road, in a ceremony marking Arbor Day. Also taking part in the tree-planting ceremony were Crown Prince Hassan, the prime minister, Speaker of Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni and house members, President of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Ahmad Tarawneh and NCC members, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, other senior officials, heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan and private citizens.

Japan seeks information on strafing of tanker

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (R) — Japan asked the Philippine government today for information on the strafing of a Japanese tanker by two unidentified propeller-driven planes off the Philippine island of Mindanao yesterday, foreign ministry sources said.

The sources said the request for information on the attack on the 5,307-ton tanker Hegg, carrying inflammable chemical, was made through the Japanese embassy in Manila.

They said the Philippine foreign ministry promised to pass on details although the incident could not be confirmed immediately.

A spokesman for Kitanohon Oil Kaitun Co., owners of the ship, said the incident took place inside Philippine waters, but added he did not believe this was the reason for the attack as the tanker was flying the Japanese flag.

The Philippine air force uses propeller-driven T-28 trainer aircraft for anti-guerrilla work in the southern Philippines, equipped with machine guns and bombs.

The captain said the ship's South Korean cook, Seong Cheongil Hwan, had been wounded in the leg and shoulder during the attack, but was in a stable condition.

The shipping company said the two small, black-coloured planes fired some 100 rounds at the tanker, but the ship was not crippled in the 15-minute raid.

It said the tanker, loaded with 3,400 tons of methanol, had been bound for Pusan, South Korea, from Singapore, but was now heading for Okinawa, Japan's southernmost island.

It said the captain reported two similar planes had fired warning shots about two hours before the attack.

At the time two Soviet vessels were moving close to Mindanao island. But the Soviet vessels had changed course and moved out to about 24 miles off the coast, the captain said.

The captain said he had radioed a report of the attack to the Philippines coast guard but had received no reply.

theory, hand the job to just about any adult Finn.

Mr. Koivisto is one of eight presidential candidates nominated by the parties in parliament and experts say one of this group is likely to be chosen.

On television last night, the eight were insistent they would do their best to prevent the introduction of an outsider. They also declared their faith in the foreign policy pursued by Dr. Kekkonen for the past 25 years.

The parties have repeatedly declared they believe in reconciliation and cooperation with the Soviet Union while maintaining Finland's traditional links with Scandinavia and its status as a modern, industrialised Western democracy.

Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, which share a 1,300-kilometre border, are governed by their 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed after they had twice been at war in the period 1939-44.

President Kekkonen, 81, who resigned in October because of ill health, once said of his country's situation: "The greater the confidence we enjoy in the Soviet Union, the better we can attend to our interests in the West."

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev declared in a message last week that he was sure the countries would continue to be good neighbours, which party spokesmen here interpret as meaning Moscow will follow this policy whoever wins in Finland.

NATIONAL

Vocational training in Jordan (Part 6)

Labourers: the mainstay of the economy

JORDAN'S NEED for skilled labourers, technicians, craftsmen and other professionals has increased substantially. According to the 1981 official statistics, Jordan has imported 90,000 non-Jordanian labourers to help meet the needs of its expanding labour market.

Under Jordan's current five-year plan (1981-1985), which provides for 254,000 job opportunities, Jordanian officials predict an increased importation of foreign manpower. The tentative import estimate stands at 70,000 additional labourers to fill in odds jobs left vacant by Jordanians leaving for work in oil-rich Arab countries.

Officials here maintain however, that the migration of Jordanian manpower and the subsequent import of non-Jordanians has not had any adverse effects on Jordan's economy. On the contrary, they say, the outflow of labourers has been compounded by a regular influx of remittances, which has been used to boost the country's industrial projects.

Some people have regarded the import of non-Jordanian

manpower with scepticism. "If we keep on importing great numbers of foreigners, our country will, one day, be surging with non-Jordanians, and we will be faced a 'population imbalance,'" one industrialist says. But, Ministry of Labour officials do not feel so pessimistic. Under-secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar says that the labour situation in the country is in no way jeopardised by the presence

of foreign workers. "We give priority to Jordanian labourers, on the one hand, and, we are increasing our import of Arab manpower, on the other," Dr. Abdul Jabbar told the Jordan Times.

Under Jordanian law, 25 per cent of the total labour force in construction projects should be Jordanians, whereas at least 50 per cent are required in other pro-

jects. Dr. Abdul Jabbar pointed out that the labour market is tied up with the economic situation, not only in Jordan, but in other neighbouring countries as well. "As long as we feel that the migration of our labourers, or the import of foreign manpower does not affect the labour force drastically, we will continue with our present policies."

In the meantime, and in a bid to

induce more Jordanians to stay in the country, working conditions have been improved. Now, Jordanian workers enjoy higher wages and better services. In fact, 1981 estimates indicate a 45 per cent decline in the labour outflow, compared to the 1980 figure.

A decade ago, Jordan's institutions got the message that vocational training is an investment. Yet, although many vocational training centres have been initiated, more is needed to be done, since about half of Jordan's population are below 15 years of age, and training facilities should be available to most of them.

Engineer Munther Al Masri, Director of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), predicts that Jordan needs at least another 10 years to satisfy the needs of its industrial sector with local manpower.

The fact that any educational experience needs at least a decade to reap results has been a "major headache" for planners in Jordan. This bottleneck has been compounded by the fact that the realisation of the importance of vocational training has come a little bit late. At the beginning of the industrial boom, a little over five years ago, academic rather than vocational programmes were emphasised. Not until the actual problem of recruiting skilled

manpower materialised did officials begin to consider vocational training seriously.

Officials here argue however, that 10 years ago nobody could possibly foresee the rapid industrial development or the great numbers of job opportunities created accordingly. "They are much to blame," Dr. Abdul Jabbar said. "The inception of vocational training programmes has taken a long time to get off the ground, and our efforts are still short of the country's requirements. That is why we need to resort to foreign labour markets."

Existing vocational training programmes have yet another shortcoming. To date, female training has been neglected and some efforts, carried out to train girls, have not been substantial. It seems that this valuable human resource has not been exploited thoroughly, at a time when human resources are needed. In an effort to remedy the situation, the Ministry of Labour will introduce programmes for girls tailored to fit the needs of the society and the status of women in the next five years.

Another shortcoming of vocational training is that most programmes have been geared to satisfy the industrial needs, and the agricultural sector has more or less suffered. With the exception of one or two centres, most vocational training centres predominantly emphasise industrial training.

Farmers feel left out, and many have left their lands to seek more lucrative jobs in urban areas. Food production has floundered and the lack of appropriate mechanisation in agriculture has caused a marked drop in agricultural production.

To alleviate the problem, which recently has become noticeable, the VTC plans, under its new five-year scheme to establish two centres in the Jordan Valley with programmes aiming at upgrading farming techniques and introducing modern ones. Commenting on this, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said that agriculture needs

adequate policies in terms of pricing and marketing, as well as establishing new institutions to handle this sector. "But, Jordan's real future lies in industry," he said. "People are not stupid by any means. They know the needs of the market. It is difficult to convince them to go back to the fields and help boost the agricultural sector again."

Unlike agriculture, industry brings quick economic returns, and skilled labourers have more than one opportunity. A noticeable feature of vocational training schemes is that most trainees come from the poorer sections of the Jordanian society. It seems that the quick economic returns have lured many to join this field.

What has probably hindered other interested parties from joining in the training is the social attitudes. The prevalent notion is that a labourer is an uneducated person. And, in a society where a university degree is revered,

labourers feel inferior in many ways. Changing the social outlook would need a miracle, many comment. "But, we can alleviate the problem by upgrading the labourer's status and offering him educational, as well as recreational facilities," Dr. Abdul Jabbar says. "We cannot possibly offer him more than that, because we still need a social balance."

Many seem to agree. Even the labourers themselves do not feel inferior any more, "because money has an important voice these days," one of them said. Another vocational trainee wistfully commented that, because of the economic situation of his family, "I had to undergo vocational training. I would like to learn more and become more knowledgeable."

Until such time, when social differences are not important any more, Jordan will still need more skilled labourers. "In fact, labourers are the mainstay of our life," one official pointed out.

Today's Weather

It will be very cold, with frost early in the morning. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

| | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman | 0 | 8 |
| Aqaba | 5 | 17 |
| Deserts | -2 | 10 |
| Jordan Valley | 3 | 16 |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 15. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

Over the last five issues of the Jordan Times, staff reporter Dina Matar looked in depth into the various aspects of vocational training in Jordan. She examined the social changes brought about by industrialisation, categorised the various vocations recognised in the country and outlined the roles played by the Vocational Training Cor-

poration, the Ministry of Education, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and the Armed Forces in training Jordanians for the vocations. In today's article, the last in the series, the writer assesses the situation and deals with shortcomings of Jordan's experience in vocational training.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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NATIONAL

Alia maintenance hangar opens

Queen Alia Airport warms up

By Suzanne Za'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

JIZA, Jan. 16 — Today marked the completion of one of the most impressive contracts which comprise the Queen Alia International Airport project. His Majesty King Hussein pressed the button to open the massive doors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline's maintenance hangar, signifying the handing over of a truly unique construction.

The three sections of the hangar are capable of completely housing one Boeing 747 and two Lockheed TriStar-sized aircraft, or up to five smaller aircraft. The building, which won a European architectural design award in 1981, was designed and built by the Austrian company, Voest Alpine, in a contract worth JD 5.4 million. The hangar includes the necessary maintenance facilities not only for aircraft but also for mobile ground support equipment. In addition, the external apron area can accommodate a further six aircraft.

Most of the remaining 22 contracts in the airport project will be finished during 1982; the target date for handover to the Civil Aviation Department (DCA) and Alia is Aug. 11, 1982.

According to Under-Secretary of Transport Hashem Al Taher, who is also director of the Queen Alia International Airport project, the total cost of the new airport to the Ministry of Transport is JD 85 million, which covers 19 projects. The remaining contracts are financed by other agencies, and have a total value of JD 17 million.

One great advantage the new airport has over Amman Airport is its two parallel runways, which run East to West. This gives far higher capacity, and an added safety factor. Each runway has an overall length of 3,660 metres and a width of 60 metres, and meets all international operating criteria.

The south runway was completed in late 1978 by the Jordanian contractors Geneco, at a cost of JD 7.25 million, including associated taxiways and aprons. The contract for the north runway, expected to be completed by May 1982, cost almost three times as much; but the price covers other works, such as underground services, spine and service roads and security fencing. The contractor is a joint venture of Geneco and the British firm Laing Projects.

Mr. Muwaffaq Murtaqa, representative of the DCA director general at the Queen Alia Airport, described the telecommunications and navigational aids contract undertaken by the U.K.'s Cable and Wireless Ltd. at a cost of JD 3.75 million. The equipment includes beacons for navigation and an ILS (instrument landing system) for runway approach and landing to category two standards. This enables aircraft to approach for landing with a minimum visibility of 15 metres vertically and 400 metres horizontally. In addition, meteorological equipment includes a Runway Visual Range system (RVR) and surface wind measurement.

This contract also includes an electronic telephone exchange with 240 channels (expandable to 600), and 2,000 internal lines (expandable to 7,000). Further equipment includes teleprinters, public address and flight information system and closed circuit security television with 90 cameras. "We will have the most modern equipment in the Middle East," Mr. Murtaqa said.

An approach radar system will be completed in 1984; but the contract has not been awarded yet. When in operation the system will facilitate the control of airborne aircraft and prevent delays.

Mirror terminals

Geneco-Laing also contracted

to complete the two mirror-image terminal buildings at the end of July 1982, at a total cost of JD 18 million. The buildings have a floor area of 31,000 square metres — which is 10 times the area of Amman Airport's terminal building.

Alia will operate in the south terminal, which will be linked by a closed bridge with the north terminal, to be used by foreign airlines.

The present Amman Airport handles about 1 million passengers a year, with difficulty; while the new airport will be capable of handling several times as many. The terminal buildings are equipped with all up-to-date computerised services. Two more terminals are planned to be built in an expansion project before the end of the century.

Queen Alia International Airport has the capacity to handle 45 aircraft an hour, compared to the traffic of 60 a day which saturates Amman Airport.

The 32-kilometre access highway, starting at Amman's Eighth Circle, is expected to be ready by the end of the year. It is being built by Geneco at a cost of JD 5.2 million.

For the convenience of transiting passengers, Alia will be constructing the Alia gateway, a 315-room four-star hotel to be located within the airport complex. One notable feature of the hotel will be its powerful noise insulation. Contractors for this JD 7.8 million project are the French firm Sodeteg.

Perimeter forest

The planting of a tree by King Hussein this morning at the new airport begins an afforestation scheme of 1,000 dunums encompassing the perimeter service road, which encircles the 23,000 dunums of the airport.

While the Ministry of Agriculture undertakes the afforestation project, the U.S. consultants for the airport—Tippets-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton—plan landscaping and irrigation within the perimeter. A water purification plant will process wastewater for use in irrigation.



His Majesty King Hussein plants a tree initiating the perimeter forest at the Queen Alia International Airport Saturday (Photo by Yusef Al 'Alian)

Refugee host countries meet in Tunis tomorrow

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees will discuss services rendered to the refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) during a meeting which is due to open in Tunis on Monday. Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under-Secretary Abdul Rahim Jarrar said here today.

Speaking upon his departure for the meeting at the head of a Jordanian delegation, Mr. Jarrar said that UNRWA services, seriously threatened with termination due to the agency's recurrent deficit, will be among the major topics to be discussed by representatives of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Arab League.

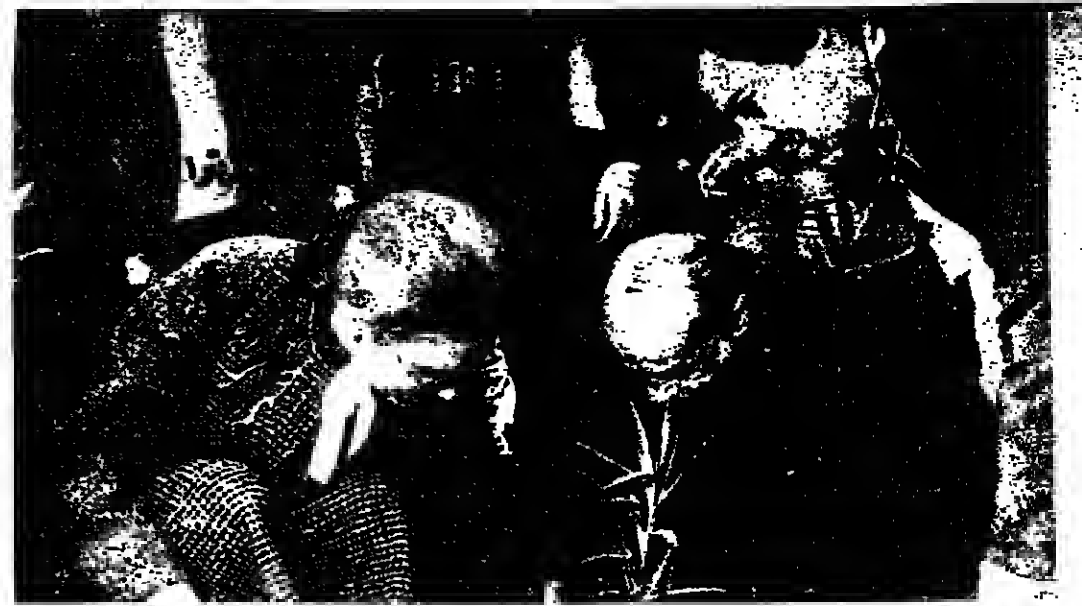
Also to be examined are Israeli practices against refugee camps in the occupied Arab territories, and assistance offered to the refugees by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

The meeting—the 28th of the Arab host countries—will be held at Arab League headquarters in the Tunisian capital.

Industrial zones planned

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Amman Municipality is preparing a plan to assign industrial zones which will be provided with all public services, Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni said here today.

He was speaking at a meeting grouping Amman municipal council members and Amman Chamber of Industry board members,



Her Majesty Queen Noor and Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni cooperate in planting a seedling in Jabal Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

Jordan celebrates Arbor Day with pick and shovel in hand

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor today took part in a tree-planting celebration organised by Amman Municipality near Jabal Amman's Fourth Circle. Also taking part in the celebration, held on the occasion of Arbor Day, were Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni, municipal council members and municipality staff.

Armico puts out mining journal

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — The Amman-based Arab Mining Company (Armico) recently published the fifth issue of the quarterly Arab Mining Journal, containing news and scientific research articles.

Of particular relevance to Jordanian readers in the issue is an article by Armico Technical Documentation Hussein Khaleel, detailing the Arab World's phosphate reserves.

Other celebrations were held in various parts of the country today. In Salt, Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib and senior local government officials took part in a tree-planting at the premises of the Salt Community College.

Balqa Governorate Agriculture Director Isam Nuseir, in a speech on the occasion, explained the usefulness of trees. He said that his department plants some 4,000 dunums of land annually with trees of various types, and distributes 70,000 seedlings to the public free of charge. Olives and vines are among the trees planted annually in the Balqa region, he said.

In the Tafila District town of Al 'Eis, hundreds of tree seedlings were planted in a celebration attended by the Tafila District governor. According to the district's director of agriculture, 2,500

dunums of land were planted with forest trees in the past year. This year, he said, 3,000 dunums will be planted. Schoolchildren, scouts, directors of government departments and citizens took part in the celebration.

A similar celebration was held in Karak, where representatives of the private and public sectors took part in the planting of trees. This year, the Karak agriculture department intends to plant trees over 4,000 dunums of land, according to Dr. Mukhlis Ammarin, agriculture department director.

In Irbid, Yarmouk University held a tree-planting celebration in which University President Adnan Badran and students took part. Nearly 20,000 trees will be planted on the site of Yarmouk University's permanent campus during this season, Dr. Badran said.

The armed forces also held a celebration on the occasion. Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleh stood in for the commander-in-chief of the armed forces in attending the main celebration, in which senior army officers and troops planted trees.

ALECSO lays groundwork for Arab translation institute

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) has sent questionnaires to several Jordanian academic institutions in preparation for the establishment of a translation centre, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

3 movies banned from Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Three motion pictures have been banned from Jordan on the orders of Director of Press and Publications Ahmad Al 'Utouni, in response to a request by the Damascus-based Arab Boycott of Israel Office.

One of the films, My Bloody Valentine, was produced by a studio that is blacklisted under the boycott regulations. The film Tamarind Seed was banned because it stars Omar Sharif, an Arab actor whose films have been banned in Arab states; and the film Walkie Talkie was also banned because Frank Sinatra, whose films are blacklisted, stars in it, the order said.

The project comes in implementation of a resolution passed by a general ALECSO conference on Dec. 27, 1979; an ALECSO executive council resolution adopted during its December 1980 session, and the recommendations of the Arab culture ministers' conference on Nov. 9, 1981, Al Ra'i said.

The paper said it is expected that the translation centre will be based in Amman. The Jordanian national educational, cultural and scientific committee referred the memo and questionnaires to the ministries of information and culture, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, the Jordan Academy of Arabic and the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, according to the paper.

Firms contribute materials, cash to Civil Defence project

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Elba House and Elba, both companies manufacturing components for pre-fabricated buildings, today announced their contribution of JD 45,000 worth of building materials to help establish the Civil Defence Directorate's planned early alarm system. They are also donating JD 5,000 in cash towards the system's establishment.

The announcement was made during a visit to the headquarters of both firms by Civil Defence Director Maj. Gen. Khaleel Al Tarawneh, who expressed appreciation for the contribution. He said it would help in implementing one of the "most vital public safety projects" in Jordan.

Administration institute courses for 60 set to start in March

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — The Public Administration Institute will start three training programmes at the beginning of March, on personnel affairs, government accountancy and project management, for 60 participants from public and private establishments.

The participants will receive theoretical and practical instruction in management, administration and project supervision in developing countries; economic feasibility studies; accountancy

principles, and social security systems. They will also listen to lectures on income tax law, the relation between the government budget and Jordan's development planning performance evaluation, the development of employee training and the laws governing personnel affairs in Jordan.

The institute's acting principal, Mr. Abdullah Ulayyan, said that these programmes are part of the institute's 1982 plan, which includes 19 training programmes on personnel and financial affairs.



A forklift unloads the British Bank of the Middle East's new computer at the bank's Amman headquarters Wednesday evening

British Bank of the Middle East introduces computer teller system

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The British Bank of the Middle East (BBME) received on Jan. 13 a computer to assist in its customer services.

The system, a combination of components manufactured by International Business Machines (IBM) and the Dutch electronics company Philips, arrived from BBME's head office in Singapore. BBME Electronic Data Processing Manager Hanna Ardeje told the Jordan Times the new teller system would save time for customers, and give accurate information to the bank's managers. Terminals will be installed in all branches.

"The system will not jeopardise the number of employees," he said. "Instead, they will be able to give more attention to our customers." Customers will be able to cash their cheques in only one minute, because their accounts will be debited by the computer at all branches.

Area Manager Anthony Dawson said that the system will be available to customers in March. "We have extensive training programmes for our employees in Amman, Hong Kong and Dubai," he said. "We are now entering the practical training phase."

The basic aim of the installation of the computer system is to improve customer service, Mr. Dawson told the Jordan Times. "Our ambition is to upgrade our branches, place them in the best possible areas of growth and to have extensive training schemes for all our staff," he asserted.

BBME will be the first bank in Jordan with an on-line computer system. This will provide speedy service and accurate data verification for its 15,000 customers.

Daoud and Partners engages Marriott Int'l for supervision

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — The Jordanian catering company Daoud and Partners signed a contract in Washington last week with the American firm Marriott International.

Under the contract, Marriott International undertakes direct administrative and technical supervision of Daoud and Partners' catering services, and will provide it with specialists in catering services for hospitals, airports, airlines and public institutions.

Daoud and Partners is a pioneer in catering operations in Jordan, thanks to its highly-skilled staff, who can offer speedy and first-class services to their customers everywhere.

At present, Daoud and Partners has contracts for catering services to the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Queen Alia Heart Clinic, the Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba and the Prince Ali Hospital in Karak.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents "La Communion Solennelle" (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.

Exhibition

* Paintings by Yarmouk University art students, at the exhibition hall of the university in Irbid.

WANTED

A premier Jordanian construction and services company is looking for high quality personnel to augment their existing staff in Jordan. The following vacancies exist due to a large upturn in the company's workload:

1. SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER.

Ideal applicant should have a proven track record in the construction industry, and be capable of the managing and overall control of a multi-million dinar project to a successful completion. A B.Sc. or equivalent in civil engineering or building is required along with a minimum of ten years' relevant experience. The project for which the candidate is required consists of a large and technically sophisticated printing complex, where the requirements are an early completion and a maintaining of first-class quality in the construction process.

2. PLANNING ENGINEERS.

Qualified planning engineers with a minimum of four years' experience are needed.

3. QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Suitably qualified surveyors with a minimum of five years' relevant experience are needed. Applicants to be self-motivated, and capable of working with a minimum of supervision.

4. AMINISTRATOR/MANAGER.

Suitable candidates should be experienced in the administration of a large company and its personnel.

5. SENIOR MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT.

Applicants should have an in-depth knowledge of management accountancy systems, and be able to set up suitable accountancy systems. Knowledge of Arabic for all above positions would be an advantage.

6. SECRETARIES.

Capable ladies with a pleasant manner, excellent command of English and Arabic and able to perform all secretarial duties.

7. RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

Ladies with a pleasant manner and good command of Arabic and English are needed.

Candidates to apply in confidence to P.O. Box 2786, Amman.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx: 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays

Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

The Arab dilemma

IT IS DISHEARTENING to watch the Middle East turn into a superpower playground right before our eyes; but perhaps, given Israeli-American policy and Arab realities, it is inevitable. The Syrian foreign minister has just returned from a visit to Moscow during which the Soviets made it clear they would maintain and increase their support for Syria in its confrontation with Israel on the issue of the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. Just a few days before, United States President Ronald Reagan had sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin telling him that American-Israeli differences were a thing of the past. In other words, the American government is satisfied with the way things are on the ground in the Middle East. But the way things are on the ground is a reflection of American-financed and -supported Israeli aggressiveness and pan-Arab paralysis. Therefore some Arab states turn to the Soviet Union in a quest to offset American support for Israel with greater Soviet support for the Arabs. The logical consequence of such a trend will lead to a severe polarisation of the region that will add yet another layer of externally generated factors onto the already thick veneer of Middle Eastern problems. The Syrian-Soviet relationship is only the most obvious and most vocal of the different aspects of the polarisation process that all of us would be better off without. But then, one also wonders, what are the Arabs supposed to do in the face of a seemingly endless Israeli capacity to provoke the Arabs and an equally endless American capacity to sit on one's hands? The Arab dilemma is that inaction brings frustration and defeat, while action to counter the American-Israeli alliance promotes regional polarisation and superpower penetration. The Arabs cannot much longer deal with the challenge of the 80s with the means and rhetoric of the 50s.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

What's up, Haig?

AL RA'I: There are no signs as yet to prove that Haig was able to open the road of the stumbling autonomy talks. Moreover, news reports stress the belief that Haig's talks in Cairo and Tel Aviv were not even able to remove some of the obstacles on that road. It is clear that Israel is seeking to exploit the time before completing its withdrawal from Sinai to blackmail Egypt into giving more concessions on the future of the Palestinian people, whereas Egypt does not want to get involved in anything of this sort. Al Ahram newspaper hinted at this in its editorial yesterday.

Hence one can understand that the forthcoming round of talks which Haig will hold in Cairo and Tel Aviv within two weeks' time will not be more than a new attempt to save the autonomy talks from failure.

It must be said that the U.S. secretary of State will do better to admit the fact that autonomy has been doomed to fail because it contradicts the will of the Palestinian people and because it does not provide for their legitimate rights. Even if Haig achieves some success in this issue, the Palestinian people will never accept this scheme which continues to face failure because it does not provide the solution which the Palestinian people can accept.

The United States insistence to pursue this blocked road of autonomy means that Washington still ignores the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their land. It also means that the United States still ignores the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, to participate in the efforts being exerted to reach a just settlement.

It is hoped that the results reached by Haig will convince him of the futility of taking this dead-end road and of the need to follow the right path.

Blatant hypocrisy

AL DUSTOUR: What the United States has done to obstruct the meeting of the Security Council and its pressing some states not to support a resolution to punish Israel for annexing the Golan Heights is as ugly and bad as using a veto because the result will be the same: Israel will escape the international punishment.

The United States has not been content with threatening to veto any resolution imposing punishment on Israel for annexing the Golan Heights but has tried to convince Britain and France to do the same. The United States has also threatened Zaire and Panama to prevent them from supporting the Arab draft resolution.

Washington's behaviour highlights its enmity towards the Arabs and encouragement of Israeli aggression. It means that the United States has given Israel the green light to continue its expansion and aggression against the Arab territories.

What attracts the attention is the fact that this U.S. stand has coincided with Washington's receiving a report from its ambassador in Tel Aviv stressing that Israel will declare the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip before completing its withdrawal from Sinai in April. This proves that there is plotting and coordination between the U.S. policy and the Israeli attacks.

We have the right to question the United States' approval of the Security Council's previous resolution which condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights: Was it mere hypocrisy or an attempt to dampen the Arabs' anger and hide the real intentions of the United States? The United States is fiercely and strongly defending the Israeli aggression. It is launching a violent campaign in order to protect Israel against any international punishment. The U.S. stand at the Security Council has greatly harmed Arab-U.S. relations, the reputation and interests of the United States.

IN FOCUS

Planning the transport boom

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

One cannot recall any previous time when there has been so much emphasis on the development of transport facilities in Jordan. The great interest in transport stems from the general appreciation of the role this sector plays in social and economic development and the impact it has on the daily life of every citizen.

The relative importance of the transport sector in Jordan's economy has increased substantially over the past few years. The contribution of this sector to the gross domestic product rose remarkably, at an average annual rate of almost 30 per cent, from JD 27 million in 1975 to JD 91 million in 1980.

In the meantime, expenditure on the development of various transport modes during the five year plan 1976-1980 reached a total of JD 260

million which represented 21 per cent of the plan's total investment and surpassed the rate of 16 per cent originally envisaged by the plan.

The current development plan 1981-1985 estimates that expenditure on transport facilities will top JD 500 million during the plan period.

More than 70 per cent of this amount is allocated to the development of roads and air transport services.

Investment decisions in the transport sector are chiefly taken by the Ministry of Transport which is officially responsible for the overall planning of this important sector. Other ministries and government agencies, (e.g. Ministry of Public Works, the Jordan Valley Authority and Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs) are also involved in taking investment and dis-

investment decisions. Yet, the role of each agency in transport planning has not been adequately identified, nor has there ever been a comprehensive plan defining an overall development strategy and pointing to investment priorities within a sectoral framework.

In the absence of such a plan, one may question the basis on which funds are allocated to the transport sector, and the way in which the economic feasibility of mutually exclusive projects is determined. Transport economists often warn that the scope for transport investment is unlimited and it would be possible for nations to pour ever-increasing share of limited resources into transport projects at the expense of other sectors. In such cases of unplanned development it is extremely difficult to decide

how much to invest in transport and how to divide investments between different modes and places.

The Ministry of Transport has evidently recognised the need for a national transport masterplan. The ministry decided recently to commission a comprehensive study of the country's transport system over the period to the year 2000. The objective of the study is to recommend improvements in the existing transport facilities and to formulate a coordinated development programme for the transport sector.

The study is expected to provide a detailed programme of transport investment for 1982-1985, and a perspective programme for 1986-1990. It will also recommend possible improvements of operation, planning and management

of each transport mode and review government transport policy.

The ministry's move towards transport master planning is highly appreciated. It comes at a time of rapid growth and vast expansion in which all possible transport investment should be carefully scrutinised. Once the plan is completed it will provide the first coordinated transport strategy which would maximise the utilisation of various facilities and lay down the basis for taking rational investment decisions.

The successful achievement of the plan's objective is greatly dependent on the availability of highly qualified transport planners who are able to update the plan, follow up its implementation and modify it in the light of changing circumstances.

Shape of things to come maybe way things were

Walter Schwarz reports from Paris on new techniques which make good old-fashioned mud perform better than energy-wasteful bricks and mortar

A thoughtful message from Socialist France to the Third World concerns mud — or the need to decentralise mentalities that prefer costly and energy-wasteful bricks and mortar to the good, old-fashioned earth. The current exhibition "Earth Architecture, or the future of a thousand-year-old tradition" is wholly devoted to this idea. It is the first venture of the Georges Pompidou Arts Centre in Paris to be based at the Third World.

The main point is that new techniques can make old earth perform better than baked bricks in almost every way. Bricks are twice as wasteful in energy costs; in the making, in transport from factory to building-site, and in the way they transmit heat.

Bricks are also imperialist, as this exhibition's organiser is anxious enough to point out, in the sense that they favour concentrated manufacture, with high import-content (if only in energy terms) at the expense of smaller, self-contained, decentralised local projects.

The breakthrough in mud buildings is that they need no longer be spoiled by getting wet. "Stabilised" by the addition of 3 or 4 per cent of cement or hydrated lime, with bricks tightly compressed by modern packing machines, they are not only waterproof; they don't smell or rot because the old bonding-straw has been made redundant.

The exhibition shows how the primitive technique, used in ceremonial and prestige projects as well as humble huts ever since the Tower of Babel, is starting to come back, and ought to come back faster than it is. Luxurious, solar-heated villas that fashionable American architects build for themselves in California are of earth, because they keep out of summer heat and keep in winter heat.

Old techniques are taken over from the Third World, modernised, and sent back there. Healthy mutual mud-slugging on these lines was called for by President Nyerere in 1977 when he complained: "People won't use earth bricks and tiles. They want what they call 'European earth' which means cement. If we want progress we have to get rid of that sort of paralysis and obsession."

Mrs. Gandhi echoed the point more recently: "Modern buildings waste a lot of energy and have the additional drawback of being cold in winter and hot in summer."

The new trend began with giant earth dams in Europe and America. The energy crisis in the 1970s did the rest. In the Third World, the earth prophets include Hassan Fathy in Egypt (his pioneer earth village of New

Gourma was built before the new fashion, rejected by the authorities, and allowed to fall into ruin) and Nader Khalili in Iran.

Earth bricks are labour-intensive, but to be economic they still need pressing out by machine. A handy hydraulic press called a Brepak has been tried out in Kenya and Egypt by the British Building Research Establishment, and further trials are due in Jamaica and Thailand.

Brepaks are due to be exported from Britain originally, but David Webb, the architect in charge, says they can be made in the country of use. The cost of an experimental building in Kenya was £31 a square metre compared with £65 when concrete blocks are used.

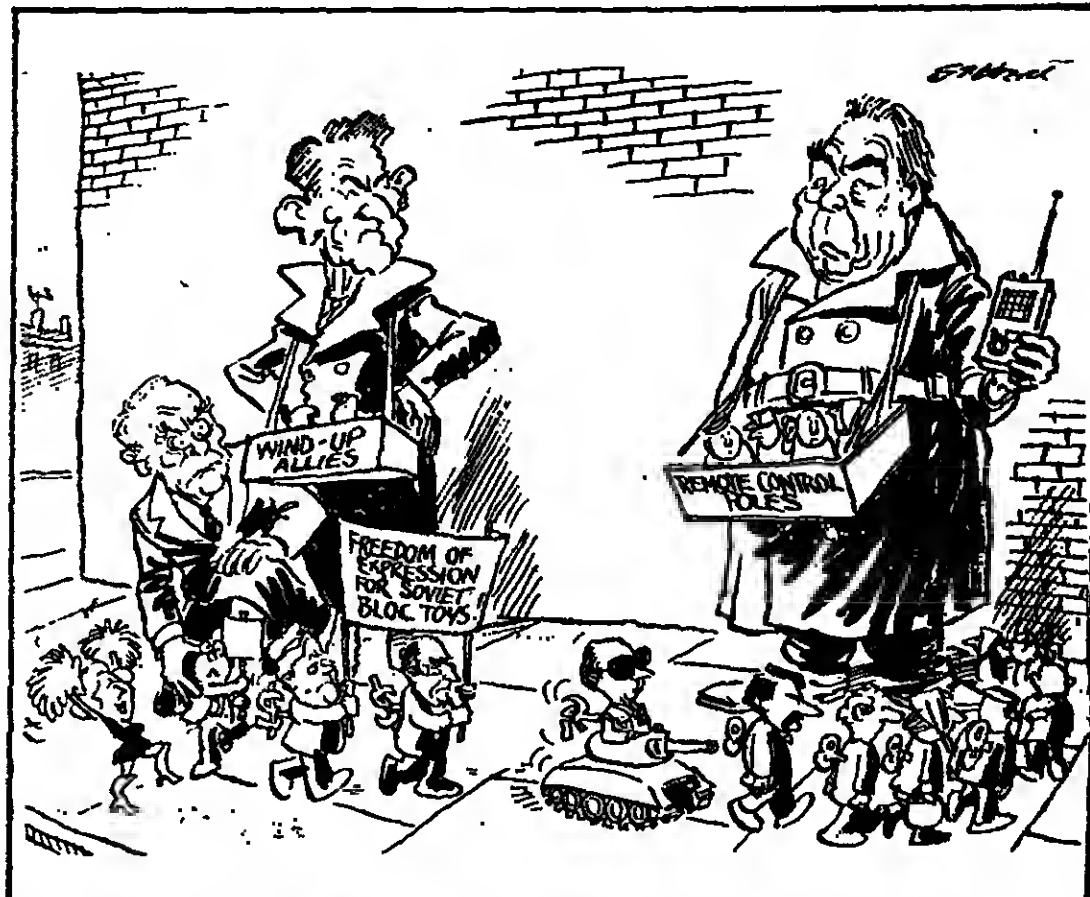
The exhibition closes in Paris next month and then goes on five-year tour throughout Africa and Asia. It is the angriest, most committed official exhibition to be mounted in France for a long time. The architect, Mr. Jean Dethier, has organised it, and his catalogue bristles with polemic. "Certain firms and multinational concerns making building materials, and certain consultant firms which ensure massive use of bricks and mortar, try to discredit unbaked earth to protect their markets."

Dethier complains that to maintain the "dominance" of cement, steel, aluminium, and derived petrochemical products, orthodox contemporary architecture deliberately helps industrial monopolies to exploit their markets. "They think in terms of gigantic projects, notorious for the way they devour energy and pollute the environment."

He has good words to say on China, where decentralised earth-brick facilities have multiplied, but pity for India, where, according to a former Minister for Industry, similar projects have been "sabotaged by the interests of big capital."

In Tanzania cement is three times costlier in the interior than at the point of manufacture, Dethier says. He argues that the problem would be solved by using earth. In Jamaica 60 per cent is accounted for by imported energy, needed to enable it to be produced "locally."

Dethier's exhibition shows triumphantly that earth building isn't just mud-huts. It shows how old, how new, how ubiquitous mud is. It makes an ice-house in Iran (ideal for the job because it insulates), a handsome sports stadium in Peru, a royal palace in Saudi Arabia, a national museum in Mali, a hospital in Algeria, and a cool emir's house in Northern Nigeria.



Paris-Bonn cannot agree over Poland

By Paul Taylor

Differing approaches to the Polish crisis are straining the special friendship between France and West Germany, until recently the motor of European politics.

The strains, acknowledged in conversation by officials of both countries, come on top of serious divergences in economic policy and rifts over the European Economic Community (EEC).

Paris thinks Bonn took too soft a line on the imposition of martial law in Poland last month and is worried that the West Germans may now be over-compensating for their early restraint under pressure from the United States, the officials said.

Bonn detects confusion in the French approach to Poland and is distressed at what it sees as unjustified attacks on West German policy in the French media, they said.

A cartoon reprinted from the French magazine L'Express symbolises the ill-feeling the Polish crisis has generated across the Rhine. It showed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt polishing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's boots over a coffin-like box marked "Poland 1981".

In the background is a ghostly reminder of earlier days — a cartoon from 1939 in which Hitler and Stalin shake hands over the corpse of Poland.

In a televised new year message, Mr. Schmidt said one of the achievements of 1981 had been a further strengthening of Franco-German ties after the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand last May.

But that was not the impression of Western diplomats who reported acrimonious exchanges between Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson at an EEC meeting on Poland this week.

Bonn is so incensed at French

media comments, which have included accusations of appeasement towards Moscow, that a spokesman said Mr. Schmidt found it hard to understand the depiction of his policy in the foreign press, including France.

Veteran French observers of German life say the hostile commentaries, mainly in conservative papers, arose partly from concern at the growth of pacifism and neutralist ideas in West Germany.

French and West German diplomats explain that public opinion, in their countries reacted differently to the crushing of Poland's Solidarity free trade union.

In France, there were spontaneous street demonstrations and sympathy strikes. In West Germany, the response was more one of fright and caution, they said.

A senior West German official said that on Dec. 16, three days after Warsaw imposed army rule, Poland offered to send a high-level emissary to Paris or receive a French minister in Poland to explain the move.

He said the French rejected the offer, pointing to public outrage at home over the suppression of human rights. It was only later that Warsaw sent Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to Bonn.

In Paris, an external relations ministry spokesman said France believed the best way to assess the situation in Poland was to be allowed to go there and talk with whomever one chose.

West German officials blamed France for delaying an EEC foreign ministers meeting on Poland planned for December.

When the meeting eventually took place Mr. Genscher and Mr. Cheysson clashed several times, diplomats said.

Mr. Cheysson objected to a passage in the draft resolution on Poland which spoke of the inability of communist systems to meet their peoples' aspiration to freedom. After an hour's debate, the wording was changed to "the inability of the totalitarian systems in East-

ern Europe," participants said.

France also blocked plans to send Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans as an EEC emissary to Warsaw and Moscow, though Bonn officials hope Paris will withdraw its objection soon.

Diplomats said the French argued that the West had not yet fully defined its stance and the EEC should obtain guarantees that Mr. Tindemans could meet Church and Solidarity leaders before approving the mission.

Bonn officials are puzzled that France, which protested loudest over events in Poland, seems to be among the EEC states least willing to impose sanctions against Warsaw or Moscow. West Germany has shown no inclination to take measures of its own.

French sources say doubts about the usefulness and efficacy of sanctions are no reason for suppressing moral indignation at Poland's military rule.

Officials of both countries insist the Franco-German rift is only temporary and the wounds are already healing.

"Like a row between lovers it has been short, sharp and quickly mended," one diplomat said.

But persisting differences over economic policy and the future shape of the EEC mean that Paris and Bonn are unlikely to play the leading role in Western Europe which they did when conservative President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ruled France.

Mr. Schmidt took parliament last month of Bonn was steering a middle course between the economic extremes of France and the United States, speaking with apparent disapproval of "monetarism" in Washington and Keynesians in Paris.

French businessmen and officials visiting Bonn took serious anxiety among their West German counterparts about France's nationalisation of private banks and several key industrial groups.

Israel's brand of peace

By Philip Geyelin

From this vantage point at the command centre for Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Jordan River, you have to wonder what the sudden hustle and bustle in Washington over Camp David is all about. If it's about nothing more than artificial respiration for the failing "autonomy" talks, that's one thing. In the absence of an alternative, they're worth keeping alive.

But if the Reagan administration is planning to plunge Carter-style into the business of trying to break the stalemate over the West Bank's fate, it had better (a) hurry, and (b) brace itself for a head-on collision with the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin on a fundamental principle.

The principle is central to the whole concept of the first part of the Camp David accords. (The second part has to do with the nearly completed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty). The first part says that during the course of a five-year interim period of "full autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza, "negotiations will take place to determine (their) final status."

The point was to leave the question open. Yet with every passing day, in every sort of open or covert way, the Israeli government is seeing to it that, before any formula for "autonomy" can be worked out, the issue will be closed.

How? By the simultaneous application of an increasingly heavy iron fist and a new velvet glove. The iron fist is familiar: jailings, town arrest, expulsion, harassment, the demolishing of homes, whatever it takes to crush the influence of the PLO.

The velvet glove is on an arm attached last November to the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) in charge of the occupation. It is called the Civilian Administration and its avowed purpose is to separate out from the "security" functions of the IDF (the first) the problems of "civilian needs."

Or so says the civilian administrator, Menachem Milson. He laid out the philosophical argument for the velvet glove in an article, "How to Make Peace With the Palestinians," in last May's issue of Commentary magazine.

At headquarters here, Milson notes before you do that his deputy and his principal aide are army colonels. But that, he insists, is not the point. His mission, as his magazine piece foreshadowed it, is "civilian" — "to create conditions in which moderate Palestinians can speak out."

And this, he wrote, means "freeing the population of the territories from the grip of the PLO." That's the premise from which Milson proceeds: The PLO is irredeemably hostile to any peace process. "Our aim is to reduce to as close to zero as possible the effectiveness of the PLO," he said in an interview.

But that, he is quick to add, is the job of the IDF. While not disowning the rough stuff, his definition of the division of responsibility is, shall we say, alarming: "To me you can talk about rebuilding houses; for the demolition of the houses, you have to talk to somebody else."

What Milson is building is an alternative to the established municipal and village governing bodies in West Bank towns and rural areas where the elected officeholders are either avowedly PLO supporters or merely suspect.

Meanwhile, the IDF does its "security" number of "those who attack the peace process," which is to say anybody thought to be allied with the PLO. Prominent figures are regularly subjected to arrest, detention and calculated harassment. On what evidence? Milson doesn't want to "go into operational secrets."

He sees the targets as "destructive elements," given to "incitement to violence." Both sides are dug in for a protracted struggle. "I am very aware," Milson concedes, "of the very severe limitation on what I can do."

Perhaps, but the point of immediate interest to Washington is what he is trying to do. To independent West Bank-watchers, when you put it together with a systematic programme of land acquisition, it looks like an effort to co-opt Camp David with Israel's own "autonomy" plan — of a de facto annexation.

Milson says, "Those are not my orders." Perhaps. But if that is the effect, it fits entirely with the Begin government's policy, openly proclaimed.

— Reuter

— The Washington Post

— Guardian

ECONOMY

EEC oil imports fall by 15% in 1981

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (R) — Oil imports to the European Economic Community (EEC) fell by about 15 per cent in 1981 because of recession but also as a result of efforts to switch to other fuels, according to EEC sources.

They said imports fell to 366 million tonnes (7.3 million barrels a day), some 13 per cent of all the world's oil.

Actual EEC consumption fell by rather less — nine per cent to 474 million tonnes (9.5 million bpd). Most of the difference can be attributed to British North Sea output which is rising.

The sources said that for the first time imports, mostly of oil, provided less than half the energy used in the EEC.

Imports accounted for 49 per cent of consumption in 1981 against 54 per cent in 1980. Ten years

ago, before OPEC sent oil prices soaring, the figure was 64 per cent. "The sharp fall is extremely encouraging and shows we are on the right road," a senior official said. Oil companies say the decline in EEC oil imports, with similarly reduced purchases by Japan and the United States, helped cause the current world glut which has forced OPEC to cut prices.

The sources said recession and mild weather helped bring about last year's cut in EEC oil demand. But an impact was also beginning to be made by efforts to save fuel and switch to alternative, indigenous energy sources which started after the 1973 oil price increases.

The EEC aims to cut oil's share of energy consumption from 51 per cent in 1980 to 40 per cent by 1990, which will entail much

more use of coal, nuclear power and gas. The sources said the new figures suggested the target could be realised.

They said last year's EEC oil bill was about the same as that for 1980 at some \$100 billion. Imports fell and OPEC prices were stable but the dollar, in which oil is priced, rose against EEC currencies on foreign exchange markets.

The sources said EEC oil imports remained high enough to make it vulnerable economically and politically. Imports have become increasingly concentrated in recent years, with some 40 per cent of EEC oil now coming from Saudi Arabia.

The sources said consumption of natural gas, which covers about 17 per cent of EEC energy consumption, also fell last year by five

per cent. In their bid to rely less on OPEC, EEC members have been negotiating with Moscow on a multi-billion-dollar project to bring up to 40 billion cubic metres (1,400 billion cubic feet) of Siberian gas a year to West Europe late in the 1980s.

West Germany has contracted for 10.5 billion cubic metres (370 billion cubic feet) while France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands are still talking.

The sources said recent events in Poland showed a need to ensure that other sources of natural gas, such as Norway and Algeria, were also exploited.

But the EEC commission continued to reject the U.S. view that Western Europe should abandon the Siberian pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, they added.

The legacy of Filipino martial law

By Frank Gray

President Ferdinand Marcos recently captured the imaginations of Filipino mothers by decreeing a ban on the import of all electronic games.

But as Filipino children share the same fascination with such gadgetry as other youngsters throughout the world, the ban has caused an uproar among those who might rightfully claim to represent them — the country's importers and sales outlets for the machines.

President Marcos issued the decree under an order held over from the eight years of martial law that was only lifted last January, and the application of the order is currently under appeal by those who make their livelihood from such machines.

Despite the fact that Manila is now — in name at least — a democracy (elections of a sort were held last June for the first time since 1968), the old custom of rule by decree dies hard, no matter what the issue.

And as a reminder that tolerance of dissent is still tenuous, Mr. Marcos warned recently that martial law could be reimposed. Unlike 1972, when the rationale was the foundation of a New Society and the need for a free hand to suppress a bloody civil war, the concern now in a country that has made large material strides in the last decade is the need to end widespread labour unrest.

To the visitor, what impresses is the extent of those material strides, but one is left with a feeling that the government is in a footrace to catch the expected tide of foreign investments that are expected to accrue in the 1980s to the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Steady improvements have been made to the country's resort areas, ranging from Baguio in the north to Zamboanga in the southernmost tip of Mindanao, the Philippine archipelago's southern island.

A decade ago, Manila, the teeming capital of a country now numbering 49 million, had just four international standard hotels. Now it claims 22 top-rank hotels with more than 12,000 rooms available on any given day.

The focal point of the boom is the Philippines International Convention Centre, a sprawling complex on the edge of Manila

Bay with a capacity to handle 6,000 delegates.

The complex, which opened in 1976, is the largest convention centre in all Southeast Asia. Convention centre officials predict it will host nearly 100 international events by 1983, and will attract a quarter of a million visitors to the islands and generate \$19 million in revenue.

Philippine Airlines (PAL), which prides itself in having been the first Asian airline decades ago to operate scheduled services to the U.S., now operates a much praised jumbo jet international schedule linking London and key capitals of Europe with San Francisco and Los Angeles, through Manila. Last year, its international traffic boomed to 1.9 million passenger boardings, up from 1.2 million in 1979, a figure that is expected to rise further this year.

But behind this is the fear expressed by many Filipinos that the Marcos Government is letting style triumph over substance in the country's infrastructure expansion programmes.

This was exemplified by the recent collapse of the core structure of a film centre being built near the convention complex. The government project, whose real importance is questioned by many Manila residents, is scheduled for completion soon. The government takes pride in its ability to complete building projects on schedule — the convention centre went up in two years — and work on the centre did not stop despite the confusion caused by the structural collapse. Government figures put the loss of life at between three and seven, but some news reports said more than 100 had perished. The country's more sage observers figure that about 25 died.

What makes the centre controversy particularly sensitive is that it bears the imprimatur of Mrs. Marcos, the President's wife and governor of greater Manila, who is increasingly being associated with cultural affairs and social reform.

The country's hoteliers, whose expansionary gamble appeared to be bearing fruit last year when the Philippines attracted more than 1

million foreign visitors for the first time, are now girding themselves for an 8 per cent decline for 1981.

Japan and the U.S. in that order, contribute about 40 per cent of the total foreign tourist count, with other large sources being Hong Kong and Australia and, increasingly, Germany and Britain. The decline centres mainly on Japan, and is attributed not only to the recession but to the government's playing down of the libertinism of Philippine life. Adverse publicity about rampant prostitution was giving the country a bad name, it was felt.

As for PAL, it has, since its nationalisation in the late 1970s, emerged as the country's largest public borrower, and last year it saw the government's stake in it jump to pesos 3 billion (\$370 million) from pesos 1 billion. With losses of \$49 million in 1980 after a history of almost continuous profit, no-one is predicting with any certainty when PAL will return to profitability.

These problems are small compared with the draining effects of a long, civil war, centred mainly on Mindanao and dominated by Muslim guerrillas. Although the insurgency is far smaller than what it was in the early 1970s, occasional casualty reports make the Philippine press.

The virulence with which the 70,000-strong Philippine army has sought to quell the insurgency has prompted criticism from the U.S., the country's main defence ally and chief trading partner. Mr. Daniel O'Donohue, an assistant State Secretary, told a Congressional hearing in the U.S. recently that Mr. Marcos had acknowledged abuses by the army, and that the U.S. was trying "quiet diplomacy" to improve the situation.

There are few observers who are surprised that more than eight years of martial law have left in their wake a government that is administratively over-centralised and interventionist in its domestic economic policies.

What is feared is that these infrastructural problems, if they continue to exist without reform, will weaken the opportunities for continued strong investment in the Philippines in the 1980s.

The point has not been lost on the Marcos Government, and especially on Mr. Roberto Ongpin, the Industry and Trade Minister, whose economic policies are aimed at boosting foreign investment and shifting the country's economic base away from com-

modities and towards industry.

Mr. Ongpin recently moved to dispel doubts about the future of the country's 11 major industrial projects, which form the cornerstone of such an economic shift.

While he conceded that a scaling down and re-evaluation of some of the projects was taking place, the programme was basically going ahead as announced two years ago.

Currently under way is construction of a copper smelter, a phosphoric fertiliser plant, a diesel engine manufacturing plant, and a cement production project. An integrated steel mill and heavy engineering project are to start in the new year, though there is some doubt that these projects will get under way as planned. The government estimates total cost of the programme at \$4 billion.

On the political front, the U.S. remains unstinting in its support for the Marcos Government — the U.S. has a naval base at Subic Bay and an Air Force base near Angeles, north of Manila. Nevertheless, it is encouraged by signs of organised political opposition.

Mr. Marcos's re-election last June was virtually uncontested, but recently 14 members of various opposition groups have formed a Social Democratic Party to begin building a unified opposition to the government.

Their first test will be in a series of town council elections in June, and it is hoped this will provide them with a strong enough base to make a respectable showing in national legislative elections in two years. Mr. Marcos, as President, is not required to run again until 1986.

However, there is little doubt that Mr. Marcos remains very much the country's strongman, both in military and economic matters.

At a recent world congress in Manila of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Paris-based international business organisation, he gave his — and the government's — views on foreign investment.

"We recognise private property; we don't consider property a dirty word, but we are against the use of property to degrade humanity," he said.

Private enterprise, he said, was "the cutting edge of improvement and progress in our economy... This belief is, I think, one of the reasons I am in power today."

— Financial Times news feature

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. wholesale prices up 7% in 1981

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R) — U.S. wholesale prices rose only seven per cent in 1981, the smallest increase in four years, the government said yesterday, signalling some success for the Reagan administration's fight against inflation.

Last year's rise in wholesale prices was substantially lower than the 1980 increase of 11.8 per cent and was the smallest gain in prices since a 6.9 per cent rise in 1977.

The Labour Department said wholesale prices rose only 0.3 per cent in December, capping a year of improvement on reducing the level of inflation at the wholesale level.

Smaller rises to wholesale prices generally led to similar gains in the cost of items at the consumer level. The department will report on 1981 consumer prices in two weeks.

It said December's modest gain in prices left its so-called producer price index at 275.3. This means that the same wholesale goods and services that cost \$100 in 1967 now cost \$275.30.

Israel's inflation rate drops but...

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (R) — Israel's inflation rate, one of the highest in the world, fell by more than 30 per cent last year but remained just over the 100 per cent mark, according to official figures.

The central bureau of statistics said inflation fell from 133 per cent in 1980 to 101.5 per cent last year, putting the nation in sight of two-digit inflation for the first time in three years.

The cost of living index rose by 5.2 per cent in December compared with 5.8 per cent the previous month, the bureau said. The index rose by six per cent in December 1980.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, who took office last year, has attacked inflation with large purchase tax cuts on a wide range of consumer goods and subsidies on basic foodstuffs.

But the opposition said the tax reductions, which coincided with last year's general election campaign, were an attempt to bribe the electorate.

Under Mr. Aridor the prices of such items as bread and dairy products were kept well below the general inflation rate. But two

weeks ago prices for these products were increased substantially and critics said the impact would be reflected in the 1982 inflation rate.

Gulf aides to discuss economic integration

BAHRAIN, Jan. 16 (R) — Gulf finance and economy ministers will meet in Riyadh on January 26 to consider economic integration between the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, according to a council spokesman.

The spokesman told Reuters by telephone that during the two-day meeting the ministers will discuss an agreement signed by their governments last year which aims at turning the oil-rich Gulf into a common market.

Defence ministers of the council, comprised of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, will discuss closer security cooperation when they start a two-day conference on January 25.

Imports hit Chinese watch-makers

PEKING, Jan. 16 (R) — Foreign-made watches flooding into China are damaging the country's domestic watch-making industry and should be subjected to stricter import controls, the People's Daily said yesterday.

The official Communist Party newspaper said five million conventional watches were imported over the last two years, equivalent to about one sixth of domestic production.

And in 1979 and 1980 imports of what the paper called third and fourth generation electronic watches totalled 1.6 million.

A leading Shanghai store had reported sales of home-produced watches down by nearly a quarter last year as a result, the paper said.

The imports had particularly hindered development of China's fledgling electronic watch industry, it added.

Imported watches, large numbers of which are smuggled in as well as bought legally, are in great demand for reasons of prestige, value for money and quality. Many senior communist officials prefer expensive foreign designs to Chinese makes.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

6:30 Koran
6:50 Cartoons
7:15 Children's programmes
7:30 Programme Preview
7:40 Programme on Sports
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Cultural Programme
10:10 Arabic Series
11:30 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Fighter Pilot
9:10 My Father's House
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
11:30 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Invention and Discoveries
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instrumentals
16:03 Old Favorites
17:00 Liners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Instrumentals
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Marching and Waltzing 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 Golden Treasury 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 The End of the Affair 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure of Yours 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Twentieth Century Folk 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Good Books 13:30 World Service Short Story 13:45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 14:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 15:00 Radio Newsdesk 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Reflections 17:45 Sportsweek 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsdesk 18:30 Rape 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Radio Theatre: The Riddle of the Sands 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Is Sin Out of Date? 21:15 The Pleasure of Yours 22:00 World News; Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportsweek 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 A Touch of Genius

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
06:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Sta-

ndards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis
17:00 Athens
17:10 Paris
17:30 Paris, London
17:45 New York, Vienna
17:50 Brussels, Geneva
18:00 Cairo
19:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
21:55 Beirut
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:30 London (BA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:15 Athens

11:30 Cairo
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Beirut
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Doha
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
20:45 Bahrain, Doha
21:15 Bangkok
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Daud Samhoury 76992
Farouk Nour 38189

IRAKI:
Omair Qasrawi 3551

ZARGA:
Sami Al Ma'saya (—)

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Arabiya Al Kobra 23141
Maher 69737
Al Jihad 71547

IRAKI:
Amalrah 74204

ZARGA:
Tarq (—)

JARUS:
Jerusalem 39655

TABAL:
Tahal 25021

FAISAL:
Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251

Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library
..... 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:14
Sunrise 6:37
Dhuhr 11:46
Asr 2:35
Maghreb 4:57
Isha 6:19

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lub-eidheh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71321
Antiochian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani 63249

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.

Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Lub-eidheh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100/100.2
Lebanese pound 71.3/73

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92308/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephones:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| Tomatoes | 230 | 120 | Cabbage (imported) | 120 | 80 |
| Eggplant (small) | 150 | 100 | Broad Beans | 450 | 400 |
| Eggplant (large) | 140 | 100 | Apples (Golden) | 270 | 200 |
| Potatoes (imported) | 120 | 80 | Apples (Double Red) | 270 | 200 |
| Marrow (small) | 120 | 80 | Apples (Starken) | 240 | 180 |
| Marrow (large) | 70 | 50 | Lemons | 130 | 100 |
| Cucumber (small) | 600 | 500 | Oranges (Abu surra) | 350 | 200 |
| Cucumber (large) | 350 | 250 | Oranges (Shamouti) | 170 | 120 |
| Hot Green Pepper | 200 | 150 | Oranges (local) | 100 | 70 |
| Sweet Pepper | 190 | 140 | Oranges (French) | 130 | 100 |
| Cabbage | 100 | 70 | Cauliflowers | 120 | 80 |
| Onions (dry) | 100 | 70 | Tangerine | 270 | 160 |
| Green onions | 400 | 300 | Bomali | 170 | 120 |
| Spinach | 80 | 50 | Carrots | 160 | 130 |
| Coconut (piece) | 350 | 250 | Turnips | 150 | 120 |
| Beans | 330 | 280 | Chestnut | 520 | 450 |
| Bananas | 260 | 200 | Grapefruit | 90 | 60 |
| Bananas (Mukhammar) | 225 | 180 | Beet | 160 | 130 |
| Sweet Potatoes | | | | | |

SPORTS

World Cup organisers decide on seeds

MADRID, Jan. 16 (R) — With only hours to go before the draw here for the finals of the World Soccer Cup, the organisers decided that England would be one of the top seeded nations.

West German soccer chief Hermann Neuberger told a news conference the World Cup organising committee agreed unanimously on the top seeds at a meeting this morning.

The decision resolved a wrangle over whether England, World Cup winners in 1966 but a faded power since, should be among the top six seeds in the 24-nation event.

Neuberger, chairman of the International Football Federation (FIFA) organising committee, said the top seeds had been agreed as follows:

Group one: Italy (to be drawn as team number one) — to play in Vigo.

Group two: West Germany (number five) in Gijon.

Group Three: Argentina (number nine) in Alicante.

Group Four: England (number 13) in Bilbao.

Group Five: Spain (number 17) in Valencia.

Group Six: Brazil (number 21) in Seville.

The six seeded countries will have the advantage in the first round of not meeting each other and of playing all their matches in one venue.

The other three teams drawn tonight against England will play some of their games in Bilbao and the rest in Valladolid.

Belgium, runners up in the last

European Championship, had strongly contested England's claim to a top spot.

The Belgians said if they could not be seeded number one then they wanted to play in the same

group as England.

But Neuberger said the committee wanted the draw to be based on luck. "No material considerations entered into our debate," he added.

Daley Thompson—supreme athlete



LONDON — Daley Thompson, British and Olympic decathlon champion, powers to the finishing tape after a 100 metre sprint—one of ten disciplines of the event claimed to be the supreme test of the male athlete.

Born near London in 1959, Daley Thompson competed in his first decathlon in 1974 when he set the remarkable points total of 6685. One year later he was British senior and World junior champion record holder with 7905 points. He was selected for the 1976 Olympic Games and though unplaced he went on to win a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton. In 1977 he exceeded 8000 points for the first time and has never dropped below this figure since. A points score of 8495 won the 1980 Olympic Gold Medal.

Daley Thompson is an outspoken and ebullient character who claimed in 1976 that he would win the gold medal in Moscow. His new ambition is to be the first man to win three successive Olympic gold medals and to break the world record points total.

China to expand 'soccer fever' after World Cup elimination

PEKING, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — China has been expressing disappointment that its soccer team fell just short of moving into World Cup play this year, but pointing to its advance from obscurity to the top ranks in Asia.

Two years ago, a tour to Britain turned out disastrously for the Chinese, but the nation's "soccer fever" began showing itself in the widely publicised assignment of Su Yongshun, 40, as national coach 16 months ago.

Su holds a West German coaching certificate and has studied training and coaching methods in Europe, Britain and the United States. He quickly began shaping up the national team, with emphasis on attack.

One year ago, the Chinese beat North Korea for the first time in 20 years in a major tournament, the final of preliminary qualifying for the 1982 World Cup soccer tournament in Spain, and sports publications began talking about "the first step to Spain."

China's Rong Zhibang was named best striker and Li Fusheng as best goalie in that preliminary round.

The round, played in Hong Kong, also included Japan, Macao, Hong Kong and Singapore. From there, the Chinese entered a new round against Kuwait, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia for the right to represent Asia-Oceania in the World Cup.

Kuwait won the first of two berths from the region. Then New Zealand kept its chances alive with a 5-0 victory in its final game

against Saudi Arabia, and the coincidence of the Kiwis just gaining the five-goal margin they needed to catch China in the standings.

China and New Zealand played off on Jan. 10 in Singapore for the final berth in the World Cup, and the New Zealanders won 2-1.

Some commentators said the Chinese were too nervous to play their best soccer. Chinese analysis said that aside from having trouble with the taller, heavier Kiwis, who kept the ball high, the Chinese offset their own good speed by concentrating too much on short passing, giving New Zealand time to tighten its defences.

Chinese captain Chi Shangbin's goal in the 19th minute of the second half inspired China to put on heavy pressure in the final minutes, but New Zealand held out. Speedy star forward Gu Guangming had no success against the New Zealand defence, and was warned for rough play in the first half.

Afterward, China's Sports News said the Chinese team must learn from its defeat and put itself through further hardships to strengthen its resolve to wipe out the humiliation.

The long-term solution, it said, is to expand "soccer fever" among the masses to develop more young talent and build an "invincible" team.

Despite its table tennis prowess, China had been disappointed by its showing in the "big ball" sports — soccer, basketball and volleyball.

Mexico: venue for World Youth Soccer Championship

MADRID, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — The International Federation of Football Association (FIFA) today awarded Mexico the organisation of the 1983 Youth Soccer Championship.

The FIFA's executive committee chose Mexico with a 16-4 vote. Guatemala was the other candidate.

The committee also agreed on a proposal to be presented to the International Olympic Committee setting 23 as the age limit for soccer players entering Olympic Games.

Ipswich grab lead in Division One

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Ipswich grabbed a three-point lead at the top of the English soccer league with a 4-2 triumph in a thrilling beat-the-freeze clash at Coventry today.

Coventry showed they had more to offer than a heated and playable pitch by roaring back from John Wark's 19th-minute opening goal for Ipswich.

Steve Hunt and Gerry Daly fired Coventry ahead with 60 minutes gone but Ipswich showed their class by smashing home three goals in six minutes through Arnold Muhren, Paul Mariner and Alan Brazil.

Ipswich, who opted to visit Coventry after their scheduled trip to struggling Sunderland was postponed because of the continuing bad weather, have now broken clear of joint pacesetters Manchester City. And they still have three games in hand.

City, Manchester United and Southampton were all beaten by unfit grounds but fifth-placed Swansea wasted their chance to overhaul them by erasing 2-0 at Leeds. Byron Stevenson and Aiden Butterworth scored in each half.

Only three other division one games lent ahead in an English

and Scottish programme reduced to 23 matches — but still the highest league figure since the start of December.

European Champions Liverpool needed a late recovery to beat Wolverhampton 2-1. They went a goal down in the 16th minute when Hugh Atkinson beat goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar in the air, but Ronnie Whelan and Kenny Dalglish were on target in the 74th and 82nd minutes.

Notts County, hammered 6-0 by Aston Villa in the Football Association (FA) Cup, gained a revenge win over the League Champions when Trevor Christie scored the only goal seven minutes from time.

Scottish international Andy Ritchie also collected the only goal as Brighton beat West Ham.

Belgian Francois van der Elst, the London side's £400,000 signing from New York Cosmos, made his debut as substitute late in the match but made no difference to the outcome.

Only two Scottish Premier Division matches were played. Goals by Gordon Dalziel and Davie Cooper gave Rangers a 2-0 win over Dundee United and Alistair McLeod scored in Hibernian's 1-0 success against Airdrie.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 10643
♥ K652
♦ K84
♣ AK

EAST
♠ 9872
♥ QJ109
♦ AJ9
♣ 63

SOUTH
♠ AKQ5
♥ 4
♦ Q10
♣ QJ10874

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

Many hands hinge on control of the trump suit. When this hand was played in a recent North American Championship, one declarer failed to realize just how important trump control can be.

The final contract at both tables of a team match was four spades. The bidding sequences were identical, and the final contract was excellent. But for a 4-1 trump split, both declarers would have coasted home.

At the table we watched, West's queen of hearts won the first trick and he con-

tinued with the jack. Declarer again played low from dummy and ruffed in his hand. He cashed the ace and king of spades, and was disappointed when East discarded a diamond on the second round. Now he went after the clubs, but it was too late.

Declarer took dummy's two master clubs and then tried to get back to his hand by leading a diamond to the queen. West won the ace and returned a trump, and declarer had no way of coming to ten tricks—in fact, he made only eight.

At the other table, declarer was a little more careful. When he saw East's jack of spades drop on the first round of trumps, he realized that there was a strong possibility that the suit was going to break badly. Therefore, he abandoned trumps for the moment and immediately went after clubs.

After cashing dummy's two honors, declarer got back to his hand with a trump. When East showed out, declarer's foresight was rewarded. Declarer simply ran the clubs. West could ruff whenever he wished, but declarer would then overruff in dummy, get back to his hand by drawing the last trump with his honor, and continue to run clubs. One way or another, declarer would score ten tricks in the black suits for his contract.

Niki Lauda returns to racing circuits

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Niki Lauda's attitude for overcoming enormous odds could carve him a place among motor racing's immortals this season.

The aloof Austrian, who has defied death in between winning two world championships, emerges from retirement to open his bid for a third title in the South African Grand Prix next Saturday.

Just over two years ago, Lauda climbed out of his Bradham in Montreal and said he was tired of driving round in circles. Now, at the age of 32—not quite a senior statesman in Grand Prix terms—he is back in the fray with McLaren. A two-season absence can mean a lifetime in the rapidly progressing world of Formula One and Lauda will not know whether the magic remains until he tastes competition again at Kyalami.

McLaren boss Teddy Mayer, a shrewd judge of character, said of his latest recruit: "He is as positive in his approach and as enthusiastic as ever. In testing he has already shown himself to be as quick as his team mate John Watson."

Lauda was given a sharp reminder of the fiery crash at the Nurburgring circuit in 1976—an accident which he somehow survived but left him permanently scarred—in a recent test session a sudden suspension failure sent his car careering out of control, but, according to Mayer, the incident did not appear to affect him psychologically.

Should Lauda again resist logic and lift the crown he will rank alongside Juan Manuel Fangio, Jack Brabham and Jackie Stewart, the only other three-time champions.

Nelson Piquet, however, will begin the defence of his title with a four-cylinder turbo in his new Brabham. The Brazilian, who now has Italian Riccardo Patrese as his number two, produced encouraging times with the BMW-engined car during the close season and could open with a win.

Scotland opened the scoring with a 35-metre dropped goal from flyhalf John Rutherford in the fifth minute. Paul Dodge replied for England with a penalty in the 23rd minute and Irvine kicked his first penalty three minutes later.

Dodge, taking all the penalty shots from the left-hand side of the field, equalised in the 29th minute and Marcus Rose put England in front with a penalty just on halftime.

But a combination of hesitant play at crucial moments by the Scottish backs and fierce tackling from their English counterparts

kept the second half scoreless until Irvine's dramatic 60-metre penalty.

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Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

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Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

The Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with The Canadian Embassy presents A Canadian Film Week at the Haya Arts Centre, daily at 8 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 17:
The Heatwave Lasted Four Days English

Monday, Jan. 18:
Going the Distance English

Tuesday, Jan. 19:
Two French films:
Antonine Maillet and Baie James

Wednesday, Jan. 20:
The Volcano (the life and death of Malcolm Lowry) English

Thursday, Jan. 21: Drylanders English.

OPEN INVITATION

STOLLEN CAKE

LINA STORES presents the world-famous German STOLLEN CAKE.

LINA STORES, Jabal Amman, Tala Centre building Tel. 43754

TO LET

Ground-floor apartment consisting of 3 bedrooms, dining, sitting, living rooms, one veranda, two baths, separate central heating, garage and garden.

IN Shmeisani, behind Al Dustour Tel. 66717, Amman.

FEATURES

New U.N. chief to reintroduce charisma

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Peruvian career diplomat who took over as the fifth United Nations secretary general on Jan. 1, swept into office bringing with him a wind of change that is likely to blow for many months.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who will be 62 on Jan. 19, is the second general secretary from a developing nation and the first to have served both as a delegate and a secretariat official.

Within days of taking office, he made a series of changes designed to maintain closer cooperation between the secretariat and national delegations and to allay the concerns of the U.N.'s 18,000 employees, whose morale plummeted under his predecessor, Austrian Kurt Waldheim.

On his first day of duty, he took the president of the staff union to lunch and made a point of greeting every member of his 38th floor staff, including the lowest messenger.

He initiated individual regular meetings with the chairmen of the U.N. regional groups to check out their thoughts on political developments.

He made his first political speech as secretary general not in his Spanish mother tongue but in English, the working language of the overwhelming majority of U.N. members.

Among his first appointments was that of the first woman U.N. director of personnel, Leila Doss of Egypt. Women staff have long complained of discrimination and

even sexual harassment in the male-dominated U.N.

He has ordered strict economies in staff travel, which many delegations complained was totally out of hand while Mr. Waldheim, an inveterate globetrotter, was secretary general.

In a departure from Mr. Waldheim's somewhat imperial style, he spurns the use of a private elevator to his executive floor, preferring to share of lift with all comers, to the consternation of security officers.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar did not campaign for the post of secretary general. He emerged as a compromise candidate after Mr. Waldheim and his Third World challenger, Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania, both found their candidacy blocked by vetoes in the security council.

For two years until last May, he was an under-secretary general to Mr. Waldheim, whom he also

served as special representative in Cyprus and to Afghanistan.

Before that, he was chief U.N. delegate of Peru, and chairman of the Group of 77, the organization of the developing nations, which now totals close to 100 members and constitutes a powerful political force here.

Morale among the staff plummeted under Mr. Waldheim, who was accused of allowing far too much governmental interference in personnel matters and whose long and frequent absences from the headquarters were widely interpreted as a reflection of his limited interest in administrative affairs.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who was chairman of the appointments and promotions board while he was an under-secretary general, has promised to give priority to staff problems.

After taking Susanna Johnston, president of the staff union, to lunch in the delegates' dining

room — a break with the Waldheim tradition of lunching in executive seclusion, — he called in a deputation of union members for further discussions. He told them his door was always open.

Mr. Waldheim received a daily stream of delegation visitors, many of them seeking favours for their nationals. Yet he was often ill informed about members' attitudes, as suggested by his misreading of the extent of feeling against his re-election for a record third term.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar aims to keep in touch with affairs through frequent meetings with representatives of regional groups. He wound up his first round of consultations with them by meeting the Greek delegate, chairman of the Western European group.

Diplomats say it is too early to predict how the new secretary general will perform as a commander in a crisis, but many have high hopes on that score, partly

because he assumed office with no political debts to repay.

Diplomats said that at his age, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, unlike Kurt Waldheim, will be able to operate with a relatively free hand, unimpeded by the possible effect of his actions on any re-election aspirations.

Experienced observers of the U.N. say they already detect in the new U.N. chief some of the qualities of two previous secretaries general, Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden and U Thant of Burma, both now dead.

A man with a mystical sense of mission, Mr. Hammarskjöld was a diplomat of extraordinary skills and exceptional intellectual attainment. Known affectionately to all as "the S.G.," he proved to be a remarkable leader, commanding a devotion from his staff that has not been equalled in the U.N.

U Thant, although less of a leader, was admired for his

Buddhist humility — he used to sign himself Muang Tbant (humble little brother). During the Vietnam War, he was considered an embodiment of an international conscience profoundly disturbed by the bloody excesses on all sides in Indochina.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar is only the second secretary general from a developing nation but it is now widely believed that the Third World leadership pattern at the U.N., broken when Mr. Waldheim succeeded U Thant, may never be changed.

After taking the oath of office, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he could not forget his Third World antecedents and the sufferings of impoverished lands and peoples. The need for redress will be among his main concerns.

The long fight

PARIS — The death penalty was abolished in France on Sept. 17, 1981. The members of the French parliament finally executed the supreme penalty and the abolitionists had won their battle — after nearly two centuries of pain.

The debate on the possible suppression of the death penalty had been opened in 1764 by an Italian criminologist, Beccaria. But his century refused to listen to him and continued to hang, burn, to break on the wheel and to decapitate its citizens.

In 1791, when the Constituent Assembly examined the project of the Penal Code, the abolitionists' cause was pleaded in public for the first time. Its famous defender was Maximilien Robespierre, who later was to go back on his ideas somewhat. In support of the proposal to abolish the death sentence, Robespierre said in his speech: "The death penalty is essentially unjust... It increases crimes much more than it prevents them."

But it was at this moment that the famous "machine for cutting necks" was invented — the "guillotine" of Doctor Joseph-Ignace Guillotin — and it was to become, for the French nation, the very symbol of the death sentence.

In the 19th century, the abolitionist cause gained ground, aided by a number of great names. In 1838, Lamartine made a passionate speech to the Lower House of Parliament.

Radio France Internationale

The case of the missing traveller

By Phillip Knightley

On March 5, 1953, Ramchandra Kashiram was arrested by the Indian railway police for travelling without a ticket. On February 15, 1982, he is due to come up for trial. The intervening 29 years — two thirds of his life — he has spent in jail because the authorities forgot that he was there.

When civil liberty lawyers managed to get him bail last week, Kashiram looked in wonder at the busy streets of Kishanganj, near Patna, and told them: "I did think it was all taking rather a long time."

His Kafkaesque story began when he left home in Nepal to go to Assam to look for work on a tea plantation. After his arrest on the train he became remand prisoner No. GR 210/1953 under escort back to Kishanganj. There he had a stroke of luck.

The Kishanganj prison said they had no files on Kashiram, therefore he did not exist, and thus it was impossible to accept him. The escort — two police constables — had their own return tickets to Hazaribagh, but none for Kashiram, so they went to the local magistrates' court and swore out a complaint against the prison authorities.

The sub-divisional magistrate said he could not possibly bear the case because it involved a charge made 28 years earlier, and the judi-

cial case had changed since then. He remanded Kashiram to the judicial magistrate's court. There the judicial magistrate ruled that since Kashiram had originally been remanded by a magistrate, the case should be referred back to that court. In any event, it was "impossible" to hear a case without records.

But in the courtroom at that time were two lawyers belonging to the Indian People's Union for Civil Liberties. Ranjan Sanyal and Narendra Singh, both of whom had not even been born when Kashiram began his term in prison. They applied to the Patna High Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Kashiram was given bail in his own surety of 400 rupees (about £20) and was free for the first time in nearly three decades.

He was not too pleased about it. He had nowhere to go, and proved unable to care for himself. His lawyers had to arrange for him to live with the family of a Public Works Department messenger. There he told local journalists: "I won't mind if they send me back to prison. I've rather grown to like it."

The Sunday Times

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZATOP
MYLIE
LOUTAW
FEENID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O" "I" "N" "E" "S" "E" "M" "E" "N" "T" "S"

(Answers Monday)

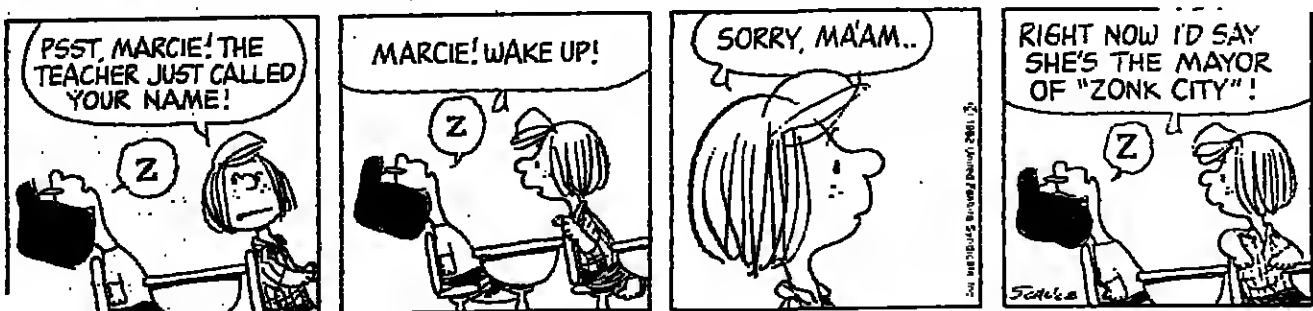
Yesterday's Jumble: ELITE SWAMP BYGONE FEMALE
Answer: Could be a low story — THE BASEMENT

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

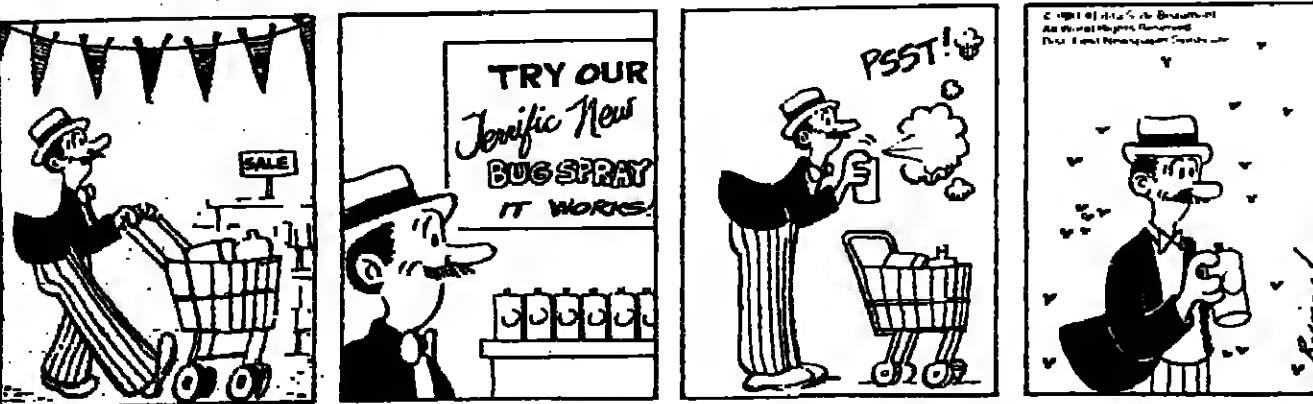
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"Always remember this... being married is the next best thing to NOT being married!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 17, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to express peaceful ways of living and to avoid arguments or adverse results could occur. Figure out a practical way to solve a problem that has been bothering you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Meditation can reveal how best to gain your finest aims. Study both sides of any matter before coming to a definite decision.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get out of that bad mood you're in and strive for more harmony at home. Find a better way to handle regular chores.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't burden others with your problems but handle them quietly by yourself and to the best of your ability.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to handle personal affairs. Engage in amusements in afternoon but safeguard your reputation.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't become involved in outside activities for the time being. Follow your intuition which is most accurate at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study civic conditions that could prove advantageous to you. Try to clear up a situation that has been confusing to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take the time to extend a helping hand to a friend who needs your help now. Build up your self-esteem for the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Showing others that you are a responsible person is wise now. Don't run off on any foolish tangents at this time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show good friends that you are truly interested in their welfare. Make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Consult with an expert before making definite plans on a new project you have in mind. Be more optimistic.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more alert to opportunities coming your way. Rid yourself of limitations and make plans for a successful future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look over your environment and make plans for improvement. Plan new week's activities before retiring.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will know intuitively how to handle any difficult problem that may come up. Teach your progeny not to lose temper when put in a challenging position, otherwise a wonderful quality in this chart could be lost.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

America's supercrops

By Harold Bakst

Reuters

NEW YORK — The war against hunger may soon be fought with "supercrops" that are capable of resisting blight, insects and drought and may even dispense with the need for fertilisers.

A number of U.S. genetic research firms have been working to develop supercrops using advanced gene splicing techniques, and some companies claim dramatic breakthroughs.

For example, researchers at advanced genetic sciences (AGS), a Connecticut bio-engineering company, have created a hybrid they call the "pomato" — basically a potato plant with an inherited gene from the tomato that resists major blight.

The pomato was created by a process called protoplast fusion, in which the cell walls of two plants are stripped away by the use of enzymes, allowing the genetic material of the two species to mix.

The new batch of genetic material is then nurtured in a culture, which eventually produces a plant with the characteristics of both parents.

Additional selective breeding techniques are then used to further refine the desired traits.

In another project, researchers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's agricultural research service and the University of Wisconsin have created a culture they call the "sunbean" with genes from a French bean and a sunflower.

From this the scientists hope to produce a sunflower possessing the protein genes of the bean plant.

The gene transfer was accomplished by splicing a gene from a donor plant into bacterium which in turn was taken up by a receiving plant.

In still another project, researchers at the International Plant Research Institute, in conjunction with the Davy McKee Corporation, are applying genetic engineering in an effort to produce commercially important chemicals from plant cells.

They hope to use culture to raise and modify cassava, a tropical potato-like plant, to produce ethanol, which some nations, like Brazil, use as a substitute for imported petroleum.

Scientists also hope to increase the number of species obtaining nitrogen directly from the air,

reducing the need for fertilisers, and to breed crop plants which give off toxins that repel insects, eliminating the need for pesticides.

Such plants might become indispensable if the cost of fertilisers and pesticides, both petroleum-based products, became prohibitive.

Through these projects, scientists hope to increase the genetic variety in crops, which, according to advanced genetic sciences president Daniel Headington, have suffered from too much uniformity in recent years.

This uniformity not only restricts the traits that can be bred into plants as future needs arise, but also makes the crops susceptible to blight.

But by combining genetic material from different species, researchers hope to create more biological diversity to give traditional breeders a wider spectrum of traits to choose from than ever before.

The projects have generated so much confidence in the future of genetic engineering that scientists have attracted investors in the form of grants, shareholding partnerships or contracts with private food corporations.

The Campbell Soup Company recently agreed to invest up to \$10 million in the DNA Plant Corporation, a research firm.

General Foods and three other companies formed a new company called Engenics as part of a four-year programme to support research at leading universities.

But despite optimism, researchers have warned against regarding genetic engineering as a panacea.

Techniques such as protoplast fusion match traits only indiscriminately, like rolling dice, according to Mr. Headington.

He said traditional selective breeding remains the indispensable final step in the genetic engineering process to pick out specific traits.

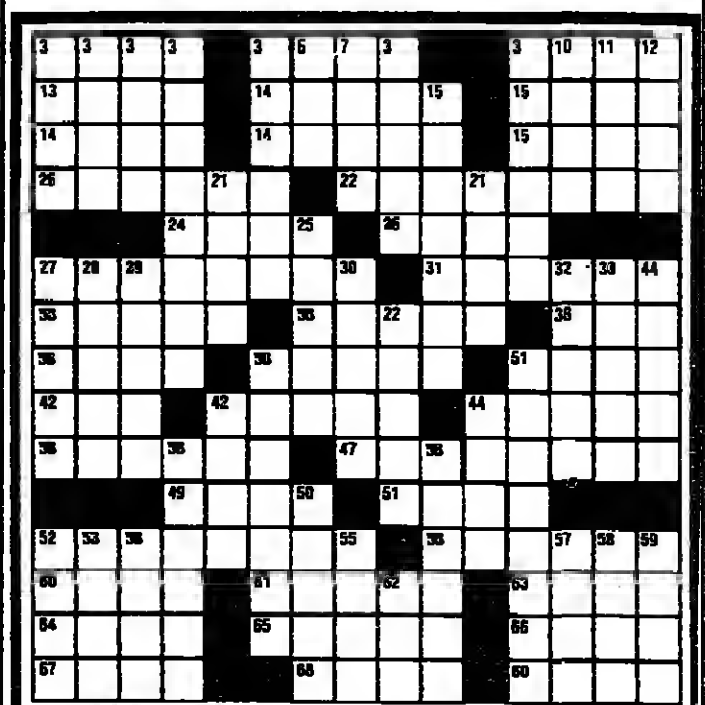
Experts on agriculture in the Third World say the practical aspects of the new techniques have still to be proved, although they are certain they eventually will be.

THE Daily Crossword by Ruth N. Schultz

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | 31 Store grain | 52 Newport | 21 Something |
| 1 Tannis | 35 "Remember | 56 Thingamajig | 23 Criticizes |
| 5 Soli masses | 36 Joe | 60 Image | 25 Grace, |
| 9 Unita | 38 "— tha | 61 Chemical | before |
| 13 To shelter | 39 season..." | "compound | Ranier |
| 14 Aatrodoma, | 39 Town near | 63 Cuning | 27 Part of |
| a.g. | Omaha Beach | 64 — En-Hai | 300 |
| 16 Unfil | 40 Hubbubs | 65 "Supeman" | 28 John of |
| 17 Cordelia's | 41 History | 66 Archibald | 53 Reubarbera |
| lathar | 42 — the mark | 67 Basketball | 29 Storma |
| 18 Caruso, | 43 Lovers' | 68 Stopped | 30 Cook a |
| tor one | meeting | 69 Pung | turkey |
| 19 — majeste | 44 Silk | | 32 Balbo tha |
| 20 Nitwits | 45 netting | | aviator |
| 22 Sultry | 46 Sateguard | | 33 Strong |
| 24 Cranny's | 47 Salad | | thread |
| partner | 48 contenta | | 34 Kefauver |
| 26 Rebecca's | 49 Learning | | 37 Sinclair |
| son | method | | 40 Worry wart |
| 27 Kinder- | 51 Department | | 41 Humiliating |
| gartner | in France | | ramarka |

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

ROBIA GAB SIALAD
CAIN BIEB TRIBE
STET ENID ALICE
THREEDICITREADY
DATA USN
CEASE INN EDIT
COATI MAIF EWE
THREEDICITREADY
BAYTRODS REAF
BODS WAD AITSL
BITE ETTU
THREEDICITREADY
STIEVE YATA PREP
ALDEN ERAS LANA
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WORLD

Warsaw dismisses reports on early end to martial law

WARSAW, Jan. 16 (R) — The Polish government's chief spokesman has said no date is envisaged for ending martial law in spite of indications from a senior minister, the newspaper *Zywiec* Warsaw reported today.

Jerzy Urban said that although things were improving, "the duration of martial law depends on progress achieved in the stabilisation of the situation in Poland."

His remarks followed a statement by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski on Tuesday that martial law, imposed on Dec. 13, could be lifted in a matter of weeks.

"All dates or schedules circulated in the form of gossip as well as the alleged statements on the subject attributed to some officials are untrue," Mr. Urban said.

Newspapers reported that the first session of parliament since the military takeover had been postponed from Jan. 20 until Jan. 25. No reason was given.

Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski was expected to make an important speech at the session, which was due to endorse the imposition of martial law to stop a trade union challenge to Communist rule.

Warsaw Radio said parliament was expected to approve military decrees banning strikes and trade union activities.

Before Mr. Urban's statement, there were reports in Warsaw that parliament might replace martial law with emergency legislation.

The government spokesman said there had been an improvement in the discipline of workers and not only in factories

under military control. "First and foremost, the rhythm of work is not being interrupted by strikes," he said. "The extra-economic causes of disorganisation in the economy have passed away."

He added: "However, I would like to say that work is rhythmic everywhere. Frequently there occur shortages of raw materials and semi-finished products and the production rhythm is erratic for this reason."

Zywiec Warsaw reported the interview with Mr. Urban in its first edition since martial law authorities suspended it in December.

The paper, once Warsaw's leading daily and a frequent supporter of the Solidarity free trade union, was a shadow of its former critical self although it urged the government to heed the voice of ordinary Poles.

One of Poland's leading com-

mentators, Janusz Stefanowicz, said in *Zywiec* Warsaw that Poland's international policy was rational and based on a sound calculation of East-West relations.

"From this point of view, martial law in Poland was a much lesser evil than civil war and its international implications," he added.

In a relaxation of the restrictions Poles have felt under military rule, Warsaw Radio said it would broadcast Roman Catholic Mass tomorrow for the first time since Christmas.

Visiting American Sen. Larry Pressler met the Polish Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp and gave him a letter from Pope John Paul.

Mr. Pressler told reporters last night that the U.S. ambassador had asked to be allowed to see detained Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. He did not disclose the authorities' response.

Hunt for Dozier nets 5 suspects, explosives

BIELLA, Italy, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Police said today they had discovered a huge cache of lethal explosives and arrested five suspected terrorists in the search for kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier.

"Let's hope we find him this time," a senior police officer who asked that his name not be used, said at his headquarters near this northern town in the foothills of the Alps.

He said the suspects, charged with illegal possession of explosives, were being interrogated to see if they were members of the Red Brigades. Only one had a criminal record.

The discovery followed a sensational statement yesterday by

investigating Judge Ferdinando Imposimato of Rome that the Soviet KGB secret police and Libya were providing the Red Brigades and other urban guerrilla groups with guns, grenades and propaganda support.

The judge said his charge was based on statements by jailed urban guerrillas now cooperating with police.

Police were sent in to Biella from the nearby city of Turin to help search the rugged terrain for Gen. Dozier, snatched Dec. 17 from his home in Verona by gunmen posing as plumbers. The kidnappers are reportedly interrogating the 50-year-old general at a "proletarian trial" and have not set conditions for his release.

Carter's intervention fails to end protest fast at Moscow embassy

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter telephoned the U.S. embassy in Moscow yesterday but failed to persuade two Russian Pentecostals in refuge there to give up a three-week protest fast.

An embassy spokesman said Mr. Carter spoke for about 15 minutes with Lyubov Vashchenko, whose mother and sister are staging the fast to give fresh impetus to their appeals to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Miss Vashchenko said Mr. Carter had urged her mother and sister to be patient and call off their protest.

But the two women, Augustina Vashchenko, 52, and her daughter, Lydia, 31, said later they would continue to take liquids until there were developments in their case.

They say U.S. embassy officials have not done enough to press their case with Soviet authorities though the embassy insists it has done all it can.

The two women belong to a group of seven members of a Russian Pentecostal sect who have been living in the embassy basement since June 1978 when they dashed into the building past Soviet guards.

Washington concerned over Soviet bombers in Cuba

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R) — U.S. intelligence has spotted new supplies of Soviet fighter-bombers in Cuba and is trying to discover if they violate a 1962 Moscow-Washington understanding that ended the Cuban missile crisis, officials said.

The officials said it would be a serious matter if the Reagan administration found out the shipment consisted of advanced MiG fighters. They stressed there was no information so far on the planes' capabilities.

The officials were responding last night to questions about a report in the Washington Post newspaper earlier this week that six to eight crates of Soviet aircraft were seen recently near Havana.

The Post raised the possibility Moscow might be sending the Cubans "a bombing version of the so-called MiG-23 bomber, the D model designated the MiG-27, which could represent a violation of the 1962 understandings."

The swing-wing MiG-27, used by the Soviet and East German air forces, is capable of carrying nuclear weapons and has the range and speed to strike at the sou-

theastern United States from Cuba.

In the understanding reached to end the 1962 crisis over the introduction of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, Washington and Moscow agreed that Havana

would not be given weapons that could attack the United States.

The State Department declined any public comment on the aircraft shipment pending further intelligence information. Officials said the administration had not yet contacted the Cuban government

Jury convicts waiter of arson, murder in Las Vegas Hilton fire

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 16 (R) — A waiter has been found guilty of arson and the murder of eight people who died in a fire at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel — the highest in the United States — last February.

Philip Cline, 23, sat with his eyes closed as a jury yesterday convicted him after a six-week trial. The blaze swept through part of the east wing of the 2,783-room building.

Prosecutor Mel Harmon told reporters he would ask for the death sentence when the sentencing phase of the case begins next Wednesday.

The minimum sentence that could be passed on Cline is life imprisonment.

The Hilton blaze, in which 200 people were injured, came only three months after 85 people died in a fire caused by an electrical failure at the nearby MGM Grand Hotel.

The prosecution contended that Cline started the fire so he could become a hero by extinguishing it.

Cline said in a statement to police the fire started when a marijuana cigarette he was smoking accidentally set fire to curtains.

mostly last summer after Olson, a 42-year-old construction worker, had been arrested.

After sentence was passed in British Columbia Supreme Court, prosecution lawyers revealed that police had paid Olson the money, 10,000 dollars for each of the first 10 killings — two weeks after his arrest last August in return for disclosing the location of some of the corpses.

A spokesman for British Columbia's opposition Progressive Conservative Party, Walter Baker, attacked the payment as

setting "an odious precedent" and called for a full inquiry.

British Columbia Attorney General Allan Williams said he had approved the deal and the money had been paid into a trust fund for Olson's wife and small son.

Federal Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan confirmed that the payments, the first of their kind disclosed in Canada, had been made.

As government minister responsible for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), which

U.S. links up Cuban troops in Angola with Namibia plan

LISBON, Jan. 16 (R) — The United States is prepared to press South Africa to grant independence to Namibia, but will insist that Cuban troops leave Angola, according to Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr. Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said in an interview with Portuguese journalists that this was the message he had been given by the Reagan administration. He met U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington last month.

Speaking in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, Mr. Savimbi said the United States would also demand that Angola's ruling MPLA-Workers Party be reconciled with UNITA as part of the Namibia (South West Africa) deal.

The timing of Mr. Savimbi's statement appears to have been chosen to coincide with talks in Paris between U.S. and Angolan government officials on the future of Namibia.

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because suicide was considered a disgraceful act "aimed against the party." Burial in the martyrs' cemetery was "out of the question" for Mr. Shehu, they said.

They said there had been a few suicides of officials during the early days of the Communist Party in the 1940s, and they had been similarly treated.

As to the question of whether Mr. Shehu would become a "non-person," with his name banished from Albanian official history books, a Vienna-based Albanian diplomat said this would be up to the party to decide.

The diplomats vehemently denied there had been a central committee meeting shortly before the prime minister's death, and dismissed speculation of a power struggle in the Albanian Communist Party.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna confirmed that Mr. Shehu had been treated three times in France since the early 1970s for an unspecified illness, possibly cancer, and speculated that this could have been a factor behind his sudden nervous breakdown.

It was this very suddenness that puzzled some Western diplomats. In the days before his death Mr. Shehu received prominent foreign visitors, including Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Corneliu Ceaușescu and a Greek economic delegation.

At the Albanian Communist Party congress last November Mr. Shehu was looking his age but spoke in a firm voice though sitting to deliver his speech, diplomatic sources said.

Last year Mr. Shehu, a Spanish war veteran and wartime partisan commander, gave up his additional post of defence minister. However the move was not seen as reflecting any diminution of the Hoxha-Shehu partnership.

Despite these question marks, Western diplomats said they had no reliable information casting doubt on the Albanian version of events.

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on some of the Yugoslav reports. NIN portrayed Mr. Shehu as supporting a greater opening to the outside world in the face of opposition to Mr. Hoxha, who has ruled for the past 37 years.

If anything it would be the other way around, these diplomats said, adding that they had no evidence of friction between the two leading rulers in the country, both of them dedicated to hard-line orthodoxy.

At the November congress Mr. Hoxha, in his keynote speech, noted that Tirana had expanded its relations with other countries, especially since its break with China in 1978, and would continue to develop this policy.

He had warm words for Greece, Turkey, France, the Scandinavian countries and Europe's neutral states, and even signalled a slight change towards West Germany, saying there were no insurmountable obstacles to relations between them.

Some diplomats in Vienna and Belgrade speculated that the Yugoslav press accounts may have been used by the Belgrade authorities to try to embarrass the Albanians.

The diplomats noted that a press campaign launched by Tirana blaming Yugoslav government policies for Albanian nationalist riots in Kosovo last spring in which at least nine people were killed had gained credence abroad.

The diplomats said the death of Mr. Shehu was unlikely to have a significant effect on policy in Albania, which prides itself as the only truly Communist country.

Likely successors are thought to be Ramiz Alia, a member of the politburo who is expected to take over as number two in the land, and Adil Carcanu, who deals mainly with the economy, who could become prime minister.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna said it would be the task of the national assembly to choose a new prime minister. The assembly is scheduled to meet later this month, they said.

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LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Seven leftists including a woman have been executed in Iran for opposing the Khomeini government. Tehran newspapers reported today some 2,150 people, most of them leftists, have been put to death by the government since last summer.

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Elaborate extortion plot misfires

LONDON, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Police today were investigating an alleged plot to extort £250,000 (more than \$460,000) from five British bank managers by threats to kidnap and blind their wives.

Sussex police said the department was not ruling out the possibility of a hoax.

Police said the five, from separate branch banks in the County of Sussex, in southern England, all received ransom notes or telephone calls at work on Thursday.

Each was ordered to pay £50,000 and was warned: "If you want don't your wife back blind, don't tell anyone else. Don't call the police. Just do as you are told."

The wives, meanwhile, received telephone calls that their husbands had been injured and taken to a hospital, police said. The idea was to lure the women away from home so that their husbands would think they had been kidnapped.

When King Henry went ahead, the Pope Clement excommunicated him and the Church of England, with the king at its head, supplanted the Church of Rome in England.

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Ambassadors to bridge Vatican-Britain breach

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 16 (R) — An historic breach between Britain and the Vatican which caused the birth of the Anglican Church was healed by Pope John Paul today after almost 450 years.

He announced that the Holy See and the British government had agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to the level of ambassadors.

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